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Federal Archeology Report

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Guiding Federal Archeology

The Archeological Assistance Program

ARCHEOLOGY IS ONE OF the few Federal programs that cuts across departmental boundaries. Guiding the program can be a daunting task, given the complex workings of the government's many agencies, each with its own mission. That is the challenge in running the Archeological Assistance Program, headquartered at the National Park Service in Washington, DC.

Federal archeology is over a century old, having started as an effort to save spectacular sites like the Casa Grande Ruins, opposite, now a national monument. With the passage of historic preservation laws and the discovery of other finds across the nation, the program mushroomed.

Today, every time a Federal highway is laid or a foundation dug, archeologists are consulted to make sure the country's heritage gets the protection it deserves. With about a third of the nation's land under the government's jurisdiction and thousands of public works programs every year, that means hundreds of Federal archeology projects are going on at any time.

The Archeological Assistance Program brings focus to these activities—and to the many others mandated by the president and Congress. Staff members publish information for archeologists, related professionals, and the general public; foster communication among government agencies, Native American tribes, preservation groups, and others; provide training and technical assistance; distribute information on looting and vandalism of sites; implement the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; and much more. The program's Washington office, headed by the departmental consulting archeologist, develops the policy and provides the guidance to make it all happen.



New Mexico's Casa Grande Ruins, now a national monument, was the first archeological site to come under Federal protection. COURTESY CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT

This issue of *Federal Archeology Report* takes a look behind the scenes at the Archeological Assistance Program, focusing on important initiatives at the field units regional offices.

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Sixty Years and Still Evolving

Francis P. McManamon

DEPARTMENTAL CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGIST
CHIEF, ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Over the last six decades, change has been the only constant in the office of the departmental consulting archeologist. Yet now more than ever, the DCA's job is central to the task of Federal archeology.

The first DCA, Jesse Nusbaum of the National Park Service, was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in the 1920s. In addition to overseeing Park Service archeology, Nusbaum reviewed all requests to conduct archeology on Federal or Indian land.

The DCA's role shifted with a growing nation. From the late 1940s to the 1960s, with Federal support, archeologists were called on to excavate planned reservoir sites. The DCA and the Park Service played a prominent role in this work through the River Basin Survey and Interagency Archeological Salvage programs.

By the 1970s, the National Historic Preservation Act (along with its section 106 requirements) and the Archeological Recovery Act (better known to archeologists as the Moss-Bennett Act) had made it clear that *all* Federal agencies were responsible for preserving information about significant sites being destroyed by their actions.

This broadened the role of archeology well beyond reservoir construction and into the laying of highways, the raising of office buildings, the digging of canals, and more. Now many agencies—not just the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, who were part of the reservoir work—needed archeological assistance.

The Interagency Archeological Services division of the Park Service, headed by the DCA, furnished contract supervision services for agencies that needed them. The division also began to provide guidance, coordination, and oversight for archeology throughout the government, responsibilities assigned by the Antiquities Act, the Historic Sites Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Archeological Recovery Act, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

Since 1970, many agencies have hired archeologists, developing their own programs to comply with the law. The need for—even the desirability of—the Park Service providing project-specific supervision has diminished. In 1980, IAS was reorganized and many of its functions moved to the Archeological Assistance Program, still headed by the DCA.

The DCA's job has evolved enormously since the 1920s. This office has not reviewed or issued permits since 1984, when the authority to issue them was delegated to individual bureaus at Interior. Staff time spent on contract supervision—a function remaining from the salvage program—also has dropped dramatically.

Today, more often than not, this office and its regional counterparts are charged with developing programs, policies, and regulations rather than overseeing specific projects. Thus the guidance, coordination, and oversight functions have become more important than ever.

Over 20 Federal agencies now conduct or contract archeology as well as write reports and curate artifacts. To make these activities consistent, guidance is essential—in the form of policies (e.g., the National Strategy for Federal Archeology), regulations (e.g., for the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act), technical publications (e.g., technical briefs and studies), assistance (e.g., for the Department of Defense Legacy Program), and training (e.g., "Archeology for Managers," "Curation for Archeologists," and "Overview of Archeological Resource Protection").

Given the typical difficulties in communication among offices, agencies, and departments, coordination is also a must. This office provides it through the National Archeological Database, the *Federal Archeology Report,* and many other ways.

General oversight is needed as well. With agencies running so many diverse programs, oversight produces valuable suggestions and solutions. The DCA's office carries out the task by collecting and analyzing statistical and anecdotal information about Federal archeology (e.g., as presented in the *Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress* and other congressionally requested documents). The office is also a source for qualified, independent reviews of projects that may need modification (e.g., the DCA peer reviews).

As in the past, the DCA and the program continue to evolve to meet the needs of Federal archeology. Today, archeologists have to improve public outreach, *in situ* preservation of archeological resources, information exchange, and collections management and curation. They need to get better at consulting about, and sometimes consenting to, the positions of others. This is especially true regarding American Indians, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiians, but also holds for others with legitimate interest in the archeological record.

The DCA and the Archeological Assistance Program, hand in hand with archeologists across the nation, are working to improve all these areas.

Preservation Partners Along the First Frontier

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Cultural Resource Planning Branch

LAST OCTOBER, the dedication of a National Historic Landmark in Montville, CT, celebrated the success of an innovative partnership between Native Americans and Federal archeologists.

Fort Shantok, the site of a 17th century Mohegan community led by the prominent sachem Uncas, is one of the best preserved historic Indian town sites in southern New England. Tribal historian Melissa Fawcett-Sayet, speaking for the many elders and other Mohegans, captured the spirit of the event: "The Mohegan tribe is honored that a place which has always been considered by us a sacred site in our homeland is now being honored by the Federal government as well."

Fort Shantok is one of seventeen archeological sites and districts in the region nominated as National Historic Landmarks as a result of a recent "historic contact" theme study that brought together Native Americans, the Federal government, and a host of others (see sidebar). The study typifies the branch's activities.

Led by chief and supervisory archeologist Lloyd N. Chapman, archeologists Bob Grumet and Bert Herbert work with the branch historian, architectural historian, and historical landscape architect to assist Federal and state agencies, Indian tribes, and the public in a 17-state area.

IN RECENT YEARS, region archeologists have been involved in a array of projects, from assessing erosion near a National Historic Landmark to conducting emergency excavations in archeological deposits discovered during construction of a parking lot in the rear of the region's office building.

In 1991, when an 18th century African cemetery was uncovered during construction of a Federal building in lower Manhattan, the region's archeologists were called in. Herbert, joined later by Grumet and region NHL coordinator Bill Bolger, paved the way for the site's designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Branch archeologists also develop archeological awareness programs for youth groups, assist the Department of the Army and the Air National Guard, and play important supportive roles in the New Jersey Urban History Initiative, the Lackawanna Heritage Valley plan, and other special projects coordinated by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

SAFEGUARDING ANGEL MOUNDS

On the banks of the Ohio River, near Evansville, IN, is an 800-year-old site that may well have become one of the most short-lived National Historic Landmarks, if not for the branch and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Angel Mounds State Historic Site marks the well-preserved remains of a Middle Mississippian Culture town that served as a center of religion, politics, and trade between A.D. 1200 and 1400. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1964, the property is administered by the Indiana State Museum.

The erosion of a nearby island, which has shielded the site from the waters of the Ohio since prehistoric times, led to the locale's listing as a threatened site. Responding to the threat, branch chief Lloyd N. Chapman worked with Corps of Engineers Geographic Information System specialist Michael R. Waring and archeologist Paul R. Nickens, both based at the Corps' Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg, MS.

The three scouted the area and Waring analyzed aerial photographs and maps of it made between 1913 and 1987. Feeding the data into his GIS computer, Waring found that almost two acres of the island were eroding every year. At that rate, the river's waters would breach the island and threaten Angel Mounds by 2014.

With the group's information in hand, the island's owner applied for a permit to build a stone barrier to stabilize the shoreline. By protecting his own interest, the owner is helping to preserve a vital and irreplaceable part of the nation's heritage.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS IN CONTEXT

The Northeast Historic Contact theme study, begun in 1989, harnessed the energy of three Park Service divisions, the Society for American Archaeology's National Historic Landmark Committee, 17 state historic preservation offices, several Indian tribes, and more than 200 professional and avocational archeologists and historians. Behind the scenes, branch archeologists were key to coordinating the enormous cast of players.

The study documents relations among Indians, Europeans, and Africans during the first three centuries of the northeastern United States, providing a context for the nearly 1,000 historic contact sites and districts identified. Branch archeologist Bob Grumet wrote the 400-page report.

"Historic Contact" is the first archeological study of its type undertaken since the National Historic Landmarks survey prepared its initial theme studies between 1958 and 1962. It is also the first developed as a preservation planning tool.

In the short-term, the study has served as a vehicle to nominate 17 new National Historic Landmarks. In the long-term, the study can be used by Federal, tribal, state, and local governments to manage historic contact period cultural resources in the Northeast.

The University of Oklahoma Press plans to publish an abridged edition of the report in the spring of 1995. A Park Service version will follow.

Adventures in Archeology

Alaska Region
Archeological Assistance Branch

VAST DISTANCES, remote locations, difficult logistics, and bad weather make running Alaska's Archeological Assistance Branch a never-ending adventure. The region's archeologists range from the Aleutians to the Mt. McKinley foothills, from sifting the battle-scarred remains of World War II to working with police and FBI agents to protect the state's rich archeological heritage.

The Alaska program emphasizes four areas: National Historic Landmarks, public education, protection of sites and artifacts, and technical assistance, especially to Native Alaskans.

The Remains of War

In 1985, as part of a World War II theme study, the Secretary of the Interior designated Attu and Kiska Islands in the Aleutians as National Historic Landmarks. The islands, which were held by Japanese troops during the war, are littered with the legacy of the conflict: war-torn buildings, downed aircraft, and submerged shipwrecks.

The Alaska office has launched a cooperative project to study the literally thousands of sites and artifacts acknowledged by the initial landmark documentation but not described or evaluated. The Fish and Wildlife Service, the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the submerged cultural resources unit of the Park Service have all joined the effort.

Saving Alaska's Past

At the Alaska region, education and protection go hand in hand. "Save Alaska's Past," a multifaceted public education campaign, is one way this office works with the state's citizens to protect their valuable heritage.

The Park Service started the campaign five years ago in cooperation with Native corporations, Federal, state, and municipal agencies, and private industry. Alaska Archeology Week, which reached 50,000 people last year, has been the campaign's centerpiece.

The branch has also designed archeology posters and brochures featuring the protection theme, which were sent to every school in the state. So far, the reaction from educators has been overwhelming. Teachers use the posters, which incorporate Native Alaskan words, to enhance their bilingual education programs.

DEALING WITH IVORY DEMAND

One initiative brings all the branch's areas of concentration—National Historic Landmarks, education, protection, and technical assistance—to bear on a single problem.

In Alaska, the sale of archeological material is big business. A number of sites are being mined for old walrus ivory and whale and walrus bone for use in manufacturing new jewelry, scrimshaw, and carvings. Although some of the sites being mined are on private property—including one former National Historic Landmark de-designated because of the damage and another headed in the same direction—the threat is spreading to Federal lands.

The market for the so-called "fossil ivory" has exploded with the tourism boom and shows no sign of abating. The branch has drafted a brochure explaining the problem, causing quite a stir. People in the fossil ivory trade are not interested in having the issue pointed out to the public.

Despite this opposition, the branch went forward with a public review of the draft and plans to publish the brochure next summer.

Archeology Sitewatch

On-the-ground protection is a real challenge in Alaska. The Park Service has only one ranger for every million acres, and the ratio is lower at other Federal agencies. It can take days just to reach a site.

As a result, partnerships are essential. The staff works closely with the rangers and with other Federal and state investigators. Branch chief Susan Morton, a trained law enforcement officer as well as an archeologist, has worked on investigations with the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the FBI, and Alaska's state troopers.

Assisting Native Alaskans

An unusual degree of cultural continuity and political awareness gives many Native communities an added stake in preserving their own cultures.

Two years ago, the branch extended technical assistance to the Inupiat Eskimo village of Point Hope on the Atlantic Ocean. Coastal erosion and fall storms had combined to expose burials from a late prehistoric/early historic period Thule site on village corporation land.

At the request of village elders, Park Service archeologists excavated the burials, analyzed what they found, and returned the bodies for reburial last spring. This winter, a report on the project written for a lay audience will be distributed to every household in Point Hope in conjunction with a special presentation to the village.

"We Do Dinosaurs"

Rocky Mountain Region
Interagency Archeological Services

IN THE PUBLIC MIND, archeologists and dinosaurs often go hand in hand, a fallacy abetted by the Rocky Mountain region. The branch recently nominated Dinosaur Ridge near Denver as a National Historic Landmark, and has assessed paleontological sites on several military reservations. So it's a safe bet that branch archeologists won't be wearing the "We don't do dinosaurs" T-shirts recently popularized by Wyoming Archeological Awareness Week.

The office does offer assistance to government and private organizations in a 16-state area ranging from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, from Illinois to Utah. Covering this territory can induce "taxonomic overload" says one staffer, but there is certainly no dearth of interesting work.

BESIDES DINOSAUR RIDGE—once home to Colorado's state dinosaur, the stegosaurus—the branch is working on a number of nominations for National Historic Landmarks, including Hawikuh on the Zuni Reservation (visited by Franciso Coronado in 1540), North Dakota's Fort Clark (former trading post and stopover for Lewis and Clark and artists George Catlin and Karl Bodmer), the folsom type site (where archeologists first linked man with extinct animals), Wagon Bed Springs (a must-stop for water along the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas), Iowa's Julien Dubuque Lead Mines (where the nation's first major mineral rush took place), and the Buxton Town Site (a turn of the century African American coal mining community, also in Iowa).

The office is active in the Colorado Archeological Education and Anti-Vandalism Task Force, which organizes Colorado Archeological Awareness Week. Plans are underway to distribute half a million copies of

"LOOK BEFORE YOU DIG"

These words are the touchstone in a branch-sponsored training course on how to investigate sites without breaking earth. Students handle the latest in ground penetrating radar, site photography from remote controlled model aircraft, computer mapping programs, and other technology.

The course, part of the Park Service cultural resource training initiative, focuses on using the equipment in the field, where data can be immediately applied. For the last three years, training has been on the U.S. Army's Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site in Colorado—at the Lockwood Stage Station, which dates from the 1870s, and at Brown's Sheep Camp, a historic stage stop and ranch—as well as at Wyoming's Fort Laramie National Historic Site. Next time, pending funds to hold the course, students will use the equipment to look for the remains of Forts John, William, and Platte, which earlier occupied the Laramie site.

The students—who come from the Federal government, state preservation offices, colleges, museums, and international agencies and universities from Mexico to India—have lauded the training. The course has also spawned two manuals: *Near-Surface, High Resolution Geophysical Methods for Cultural Resource Management and Archaeological Investigations* by Don H. Heimmer (now in its second printing) and *Low Altitude Large Scale Reconnaissance* by James W. Walker.

OPEN BOOK ON ARCHEOLOGY

"How did you do it?" is the subject of *State Archeological Education Programs,* a widely distributed publication (now in its second printing) on public education in 12 Plains states, Illinois, and the Canadian province of Saskatchewan. The book, based on a symposium held at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Plains Conference, offers examples of programs, lessons learned, and pragmatic advice.

DAZZLING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

At New Mexico's Kirtland Air Force Base, the roar of jets rumbles out over one of the nation's richest areas for archeology on military land. Thanks to a innovative project supervised by the branch, these riches are being brought to light.

The work, done for the Department of Defense through a contract with Mariah Associates, Inc., encompasses geomorphology, paleontology, history, oral history, archeology, and architecture as well as popular reports and videos. Dubbed a "total cultural resource management plan," the demonstration project utilizes state-of-the-art technology as well as "lots of old-fashioned walking and recording—the really fun stuff," in the words of one archeologist. Prehistoric sites span the Paleoindian through late Anasazi periods; the remains of historic mines, ranches, and military structures are also present.

So far, Anasazi settlement patterns are being clarified, artifact types refined, and trade networks and cultural relationships identified. The work has led to a much better understanding of the Holocene-period environment in the middle Rio Grande area; a previously unknown lake from the Pleistocene/Holocene era was discovered.

Over 20 proposals for further study have been submitted to the Department of Defense Legacy Program, focused on studying Anasazi horticulture, discovering the sources of clay used in ceramics, conducting oral interviews with a range of ethnic groups, and using high-tech equipment in the field to record artifacts, among other topics.

the recent brochure "A Visitor's Guide to Prehistoric Colorado" in conjunction with the Colorado Historical Society, Bureaus of Land Management and Reclamation, Forest Service, Colorado Archaeological Society, and Colorado Council of Professional Archeologists.

The office also plans to take part in an ecosystem management plan initiated by the Park Service Rocky Mountain region. For the past several years, as part of the Park Service cultural resource training initiative, the staff has provided training classes in remote sensing and geophysical techniques. A session on recording rock art is planned. Numerous technical briefs and manuals are also in the works.

There is the recent past to deal with too. If funds can be had, staff archeologists hope to analyze excavations conducted by the Smithsonian Institution years ago along the upper Missouri River during the River Basin Survey.

If this weren't enough, staff members also keep up with their own individual research on archeological subjects.

Beneath Southern Soil

Southeast Region
Interagency Archeological Services Division

While it will always be true that archeologists need to communicate effectively among themselves, it now is abundantly clear that unless they also communicate effectively with the general public . . . all else will be wasted effort.

—C.R. McGimsey III and H.A. Davis, quoted in *Beneath These Waters: Archeological and Historical Studies of 11,500 Years Along the Savannah River,* 1993

FROM THE WANING DAYS of the Ice Age, when prehistoric people roamed the southeast, to modern times and the fading of small family farms—it's all captured in the pages of *Beneath These Waters,* a landmark publication that typifies the work sponsored by the southeast division. Two decades in the making, the book is an archeological slice of life along the Savannah River, a tale of a 28-mile stretch now submerged by the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake.

The building of the dam brought together hundreds of archeologists and other specialists in what has been called a model of how cooperating agencies managed one of the most complete regional investigations ever. But the story didn't end there. As part of its public interpretation initiative, the division—

A VANISHING WAY OF LIFE

In the north of Georgia and South Carolina, stretching across Elbert and Abbeville Counties, is a patchwork of woods and rolling clay hills mingled with small towns and farms. Sparsely populated and mostly rural, the region even today provides a glimpse of a vanishing way of life in the South.

In Those Days: African-American Life Near the Savannah River—another key entry in the division's public interpretation initiative—chronicles the lives of African American residents over the last century and a half, as told in their own words. The book begins with slavery and continues through to modern times, exploring the many facets of life along the river. The residents' recollections are at the heart of the story, presented against a backdrop of research about the region and related events elsewhere in the South.

IN DEFENSE OF A MONUMENT

The Alabama National Guard may soon wear a new campaign ribbon on its chest: won by defending a beleaguered national monument.

A creek had been eating away at the entrance to Alabama's Russell Cave National Monument, but with neither manpower, machinery, or money, the division and the site manager were at a loss about what to do. Then inspiration struck: call out the Guard.

Serendipitously, Company A of the 151st Engineer Battalion, based just down the road from the monument, was able to undertake the project as a training exercise, working hand in hand with division archeologists. As an outgrowth of the project, the unit plans to join future protection projects at the monument.

The work at Russell Cave is just part of the division's program to stabilize and protect sites. The division regularly canvases parks in the region about their site stabilization and protection needs, then works closely with the University of Mississippi's Center for Archaeological Research to tailor techniques to specific kinds of locations. Training courses and published accounts follow to communicate the information.

PICTURE OF DESTRUCTION

Disseminating information is integral to the division's mission. *Site Destruction in Georgia and the Carolinas,* the second volume in the Readings in Archeological Resource Protection series, has just gone to print. This collection of essays, written by archeologists in public agencies throughout the southeast, examines the many forces that affect archeological sites and paints a vivid picture of the destruction caused by both man and nature. The books shows how the archeological community is responding to the crisis and describes some of the ingenious solutions for coping with it.

along with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—hired writers Sharyn Kane and Richard Keeton to share the findings with the nation. The just-published book has won wide praise. "Too often, the results of archeological investigations are kept in obscurity or are written about in such heavy jargon that most people can't understand them," says James W. Coleman, Jr., southeast regional director for the National Park Service. "*Beneath These Waters* is a refreshing departure that focuses on the human aspects without sacrificing scientific importance."

The division provides its scientific expertise in protecting and preserving sites to parks as well as to other Federal, state, local, and private agencies and organizations both within and outside the region. The office takes special care to ensure that the knowledge gleaned from its work is shared with archeologists, related professionals, and the general public.

BEHIND EACH PROJECT is the philosophy that the division, as a steward of the nation's heritage, has an obligation to promote a preservation ethic in every community. The division's goals are to: (1) communicate principles of cultural worth to a population with more diverse ethnic and minority influences than ever, (2) develop techniques for preserving both cultural diversity and collective heritage, (3) foster mutual responsibility for that heritage, and (4) increase awareness of problems relating to cultural resources.

An important part of this mission is helping other agencies develop historic preservation plans, called HPPs. HPPs, which are geared to protecting cultural resources on large tracts, integrate existing archeological, ethnographic, architectural, and historical information about a site and its environs into a long-range land use plan.

The division is currently overseeing contracts for completing HPPs at several military bases around the southeast and assisting the Forest Service and the U.S. Army in preparing HPPs.

From the Western Edge

Western Regional Office
Interagency Archeological Services

FROM THE CASCADE RANGE to the Sonoran Desert, from the Great Basin to the Mariana Trench, the Interagency Archeological Services Branch coordinates projects from its humble headquarters in San Francisco. A seven-person staff provides technical assistance to private, state, and Federal interests in Hawaii, California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, encompassing both the Park Service Western and Pacific Northwest Regions.

Although dedicated to working with "external" groups, the staff coordinates closely with colleagues inside the Park Service as well. The division's area of responsibility also includes current and former trust territories of the Pacific including American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Freely Associated States of Micronesia.

THE DIVISION'S MICRONESIAN program offers unmatched opportunities for assisting that region, with international and potentially far-reaching effects. Over the next eight years, the U.S. government has made a commitment to assist the Federated States of Micronesia (Kosrae, Pohnpei, Chuuk [Truk], and Yap), the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands with their emerging historic preservation programs. The Park Service and the historic preservation officers of these countries have worked out a long-term plan that includes specialized training in conducting archeology, evaluating historic properties, curating and conserving World War II artifacts, and documenting oral history and traditional knowledge.

Staff members coordinate a range of programs throughout all the jurisdictions. They disseminate technical information, devise preservation plans, administrate cultural resource management contracts, nominate sites as National Historic Landmarks, conduct preservation training, administer the National Archeological Database, and review Federal environmental documents.

PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL

The Phoenix Indian School, run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was the home and school for many Native American youth for nearly a hundred years, between 1891 and 1990. It was here that a Navajo standard orthography (alphabet) was developed and the first educational materials in the Navajo language published. Many prominent Native American artists studied and taught at the school, located in what is now downtown Phoenix.

When the school closed, the administration of the property was transferred to the Park Service until its passage to private hands. Before the transfer, preservation laws required study. With the Bureau's help, the Park Service and Arizona State University evaluated the "Track Site"—which constitutes a record of the archeological remains of the school during the early 1900s—and documented three buildings and a war memorial for the Historic American Buildings Survey.

A popular account of the school's last 50 years has been published through the division; a major theme is how the school adapted to Federal Indian policy.

TO THE RESCUE AT FORT HALL

The changing course of Idaho's Snake River led to a unusual partnership coordinated by the division—between the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Park Service, and the Shoshone-Bannock tribes.

The river's waters threaten to erode, and perhaps destroy, Fort Hall National Historic Landmark in the southeastern part of the state. The landmark commemorates a fur trading post of the mid-1800s, later a major stop for emigrants using the Oregon and California Trails.

There is debate on the exact location of the adobe-walled fort and its associated Indian and emigrant camps, since all

that remains today are archeological features and artifacts. This added impetus to study the site, which is partly on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, home of the Shoshone-Bannock.

In October, a crew of archeologists from Eastern Washington University probed the site, with the help of volunteers from the tribes, the BIA, the Park Service, and the Idaho historic preservation office. Preliminary evidence supports the fort's location as originally documented. Following further analysis, the next step will be dealing with the threat posed by the river.

TOP-FLIGHT PRESERVATION

Vandenberg Air Force Base, 60 miles northwest of Santa Barbara on California's south-central coast, is the third largest air base in the continental United States, an imposing force in the development and testing of over 50 types of missiles and satellites. Besides being one of the first bases to undertake compliance with preservation laws, Vandenberg has been years ahead of its time in working with Native Americans.

Archeologically speaking, Vandenberg is impressive. With only 7 percent of the base surveyed, over 700 sites spanning nearly 9,000 years of prehistory have been recorded. These include large Chumash village sites known from early Spanish mission records, sacred sites, and rock art. The base is also dotted with historic ranches and the remains of Chinese fishing camps likely linked to the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Park Service began providing assistance to Vandenberg in 1969. Good relations with the local Chumash descent group—the Santa Ynez Reservation—led to a memorandum of understanding in 1977.

In anticipation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Vandenberg was again innovative; in 1990 the base signed an agreement with the Santa Ynez Elders Council for study and reinternment of Native American remains, allocating land for reinternment. That same year, Vandenberg entered into a curation agreement with the University of California at Santa Barbara. By 1992 the *Advisory Council Report to the President and the Congress of the United States* had cited Vandenberg as one of the top four bases nationwide in managing both natural and cultural resources.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Changing Directions in Federal Archeology

Rex L. Wilson

Rex Wilson wrote the following when he served as departmental consulting archeologist in the 1970s. The initiatives he describes frame the mission of Federal archeology today, and many of the issues remain relevant.

ALTHOUGH THE HISTORIC involvement of the federal government in American archeology is well known, few federal agencies in modern times have actually funded archeological investigations. Fewer still have developed archeological programs and hired archeologists. But, prompted by recent preservation legislation, several federal agencies have become increasingly sensitive to the need to preserve the nation's cultural resources. Their concern is reflected by the recent employment of archeologists in a number of agencies and in the funding support now being provided for investigations in federal or federally assisted land-altering projects .

The U.S. Forest Service serves as an excellent example of these recent developments. From a single full-time professional archeologist in 1966, by 1975 the Forest Service's archeological staff has grown to 17 full-time professionals located in central and field offices. Their part-time professional staff has grown from none in 1966 to 20 during the 1975 field season. The Forest Service is now recruiting for two additional full-time archeologists, who will be located in regional offices.

For the 1977 fiscal year the Forest Service budgeted around $1.5 million to (a) administer and operate cultural history properties on which preservation management decisions have been made; and (b) conduct and maintain professional-level cultural history surveys to establish the presence or absence of cultural values on National Forest system lands to be affected by development activities. This represented a budget increase from zero in 1966.

The Forest Service programs demonstrate a greatly heightened threshold of awareness of cultural history values among their employees at all levels of work. Payoff from this effort is reflected in a significantly increased level of voluntary compliance with the intent and spirit of the law.

We take seriously our coordinative role under recent legislation, and we are moving toward total implementation of a realigned external archeological program in the National Park Service. Changes we are making are specifically designed, in consultation with colleagues outside the federal government, as a further expression of our determination to be full partners in the archeological profession. We are

building a staff of carefully selected professionals who will represent a body of expertise second to none. We intend to ensure that archeological investigations undertaken under federal auspices will be of a nature and quality equal to the best research being carried out anywhere in the country.

AS A DIRECT RESULT of recent legislation and enlightened federal programs, we need no longer conduct the kind of archeology we have long thought of as salvage. Emergency situations will doubtless arise from time to time, to which we must react immediately. But such situations are rapidly dwindling and are becoming exceptional cases. With our new authorities we are now able to enter into long-term agreements that will set the stage for further development of archeological method and theory and will encourage programmatic and problem-oriented research under federal contract. The contracting procedures we have recently adopted are designed to assure that contracting institutions develop research strategies that not only will result in products that will satisfy the needs of the funding agency, but will have the potential for solid contributions to anthropological archeology.

In addition, our competitive negotiation process is designed to extend full consideration to small institutions and private firms as well as to large institutions, consistent with our policy of awarding contracts to those best qualified to carry out the research needed. We recognize that in recent years important trends have developed that may lead to the solution of many theoretical and methodological problems. We have joined in these efforts with the objective of improving the quality and timeliness of data recovery under authority of Public Law 93-291. The position we have taken is reinforced by federal procurement regulations recently called to our attention by legal counsel. In consequence, several serious legal defects in our traditional contracting procedure have been identified and corrected. Although cumbersome, these regulations establish a procurement system calculated to support and promote the quality improvement recognized as crucial to the archeological activities being funded by the federal government under the 1974 Act. Equally important, they are explicitly designed to promote equitability in all aspects of research procurement. Accordingly, we have discontinued sole-source contracting with the larger educational institutions and museums as basic policy. We have taken the position that a continuation of this practice, which characterized the Interagency Archeological Salvage Program for 30 years, unduly restricts the research market. Furthermore, it discourages intellectual growth and innovation and unfairly and illegally eliminates qualified small colleges and universities, private concerns, and individual archeologists from consideration for contracts. We expect, in addition, to settle the question of the suitability of commercial firms to carry out archeological mitigation under federal contract by encouraging their participation in the Interagency Archeological Program. Because the Interagency Archeological Services staff of the National Park Service is fully committed to represent the professional interests of the archeological community within the federal government, we have sought to enhance both our credibility and our interaction with the profession. We have taken and will continue to take steps calculated to expand the limited scope that once characterized our external programs. For example, we have contracted for several studies related to the general matter of land-use planning that could affect cultural resources now and in the future. Our plan was to relate predictive statements about the distribution of such resources to projected land uses that might damage or destroy them. These and other related studies will support the development of procedures for comprehensive archeological planning that can be implemented by State Historic Preservation Officers and other resource managers.

ANOTHER RECENT STEP calculated to enhance our relationships with the profession was taken through a contract with the Society for American Archaeology. We contracted with the Society for a series of seminars designed to develop concepts and recommendations from within the discipline dealing with such mutual concerns as professional standards, standards for report writing, cultural resource management, Native American versus archeologist relationships, and several others that have grown increasingly crucial over the past several years.

IN ORDER TO INCREASE meaningful communication with the archeological community and to improve the professional diversity and strength of the Interagency Archeological Services staff, we have established an internship program designed to bring practicing professionals and graduate students into the National Park Service on temporary appointments.
As our program grows in responsiveness to the needs of the discipline, we will continue to seek additional means of improving on our relationships with the profession and the public at large.

Procedures and guidelines for compliance with Executive Order 11593 and Public Law 93-291 being developed for publication are intended for the primary use of federal agencies whose programs must be in compliance with the law. These procedures include, in considerable detail, the position taken by the Department of the Interior in regard to qualifications of institutions eligible for funding support under the federal programs, professional standards for reporting on research results, and qualifications under federal contracts.

IN CONCLUSION I would observe that there has probably never been a more exciting time to be an archeologist, either inside or outside the federal government. The challenges have never been greater, and there has never been a greater opportunity on our part to contribute substantially to knowledge. We have never before had such potential for broadening our profession and bringing it into a closer alignment with our parent discipline. Our success or failure depends altogether on how much effort we are willing to invest.

Excerpted from *Social Archeology: Beyond Subsistence and Dating* (New York: Academic Press, 1978), pp. 445-448. Used by permission.

News and Notes

Old Meets New at Mesa Verde

At Colorado's Mesa Verde National Park and Hovenweep National Monument, the erosion of centuries-old Anasazi structures has long concerned archeologists, architects, and land managers. Now, as part of planned maintenance and restoration, the Historic American Buildings Survey has launched a state-of-the-art project to monitor erosion at the fragile sites.

The structures' irregular nature called for a mix of new and old measurement techniques: photogrammetry and computer-aided drafting in concert with traditional surveying and hand-measuring. The HABS team will use information on the sites' current state as a baseline to gauge future erosion.

In Phase I, already completed, a photogrammetric camera was used to record exterior surfaces at Mesa Verde's Balcony House and Hovenweep's Little Ruin complex. The team also took field notes on the overall layout and structural details.

In Phase II, not yet underway, team members will make measured drawings at the computer-aided drafting studio shared by HABS and the Historic American Engineering Record. To produce elevations, the photogrammetric images will be digitized into Autocad software; plans and sections will be drawn using a combination of computer-aided drafting and traditional ink-on-drafting film techniques.

For more information, contact **Joseph D. Balachowski, Staff Architect, HABS/HAER Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone: (202) 343-9629.**

The Last of the Yahi

Before Columbus, there were at least 10 million Native Americans in North America. By 1910, their numbers had dwindled to less than 300,000. In California, government-sponsored genocide during the mid 1800s nearly exterminated the state's Indians. In 1911, the last survivor of the Yahi tribe left his homeland, in the foothills of northern California's Mount Lassen, and walked into the white man's world. *Ishi, the Last Yahi* is his tragic but inspiring story.

For anthropologist Alfred Kroeber, Ishi's appearance was a scientific windfall. Kroeber had searched many years for "wild, uncontaminated Indians" who could document aboriginal life in America. Ishi spent the last four years of his life as an informant and teacher, recounting Yahi stories and demonstrating their traditional ways. Kroeber's belief that American Indian cultures were doomed has been proved wrong. Today, the Native American population has risen from its lowest point in 1911 to over two million.

In addition to stills, archival footage, and dramatized readings, the award-winning film features interviews with several authorities on the Yahi and the relevance of Ishi's message today.

For more information, contact filmmaker **Jed Riffe, Ishi Film Project, Saul Zaentz Film Center, 2600 10th St., Suite 426, Berkeley, CA 94710. Phone: (510) 841-2337; fax: (510) 486-2015.**

Smithsonian Fellowships

Applications are invited for the third annual Smithsonian fellowships in museum practice program. The fellowships, which usually provide $4,000 stipends to cover living expenses, enable experienced professionals in museums and allied institutions to undertake research in museum theory and operations, using Smithsonian resources. Project proposals are due by March 1. For further information, contact **Office of Museum Programs, A&I #2235-MRC 427, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Phone: (202) 357-3101; fax: (202) 357-3346.**

Land in New Hands

The Archaeological Conservancy has transferred an 80-acre holding in Chaco Culture National Historical Park to the National Park Service. The Conservancy purchased the land at a 1991 tax auction in order to protect Chaco Canyon's sensitive cultural resources dating to the Anasazi culture of the 10th century. The Park Service reimbursed the Conservancy for the cost of the land and related expenses.

Legacy Program Funded

On November 11, President Clinton signed P.L. 103-139, the Department of Defense fiscal year 1994 appropriations legislation. The DoD Legacy resource management program received $50 million, and House-Senate conferees directed "that lands, facilities and property owned and/or managed by the National Guard in each of the fifty states and territories are specifically included" in the program.

Schumacher Gets Award

In honor of almost 50 years in historic preservation, the Society for California Archaeology presented Paul Schumacher with the 1993 Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology. Schumacher's career included a quarter century with the National Park Service, beginning as a "buck ranger" in 1945 and ending as the first western regional archeologist.

Schumacher, known for calling attention to what other preservationists overlooked, also played a major role in founding both the Society for California Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

Archeology Worldwide

Changing Faces

The door at the Archeological Assistance Division has been revolving a bit lately. In the last six months, the office picked up several new faces while saying goodbye to a few friends.

Patricia Knoll left for greener pastures after five years coordinating public outreach. Bruce Penner, manager of the Listing of Outlaw Treachery database, took his wife and newborn son Chad to South Carolina for a job with the Institute for Archeology and Anthropology. Emlen Myers headed out for new challenges after working on the *Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress* and the National Archeological Database.

But most of the changes come in the form of growth. Mara Greengrass and Lori Bradley have signed on to deal with the growing need for programmatic assistance. The division gained legal expertise with the hiring of David Tarler. Dan Haas, recently of the Shawnee National Forest, joined up in September as archeologist in charge of public outreach and preparing the *Secretary's Report*. The latest addition is Terry Childs, from the Smithsonian's Conservation Analytical Lab, who is now archeologist responsible for curation of collections, reports, and records. New hires Sam McCarthy and Sylvia Yu also pitch in on the curation front.

The division welcomes all the new faces and wishes success to Patsy, Bruce, and Emlen.

Pedo-Archaeology Conference

The second international conference on pedo-archaeology will be held April 7-9 in Columbia, SC. To attend or submit papers, contact **A.C. Goodyear, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1321 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29208. Phone: (803) 777-8172, fax: (803) 254-1338.**

Mali Gets a Hand

In response to a request from the government of Mali, the United States is imposing emergency import restrictions on archeological material from the Niger River Valley. The action follows a determination by the United States Information Agency that the level of pillage from archeological sites in this region is of crisis proportions and that Mali's cultural heritage is in jeopardy.

"The United States recognizes that such pillage results in the irretrievable loss of important information about the heritage of mankind," says Penn Kemble, deputy director of the USIA. "This import restriction will protect Mali's heritage and promote access to it through cultural, educational, and scientific means."

The commissioner of customs has drawn up an illustrative typological list of archeological materials made prior to 1742 from the region of the Niger River Valley and the Bandiagara Escarpment. The listed materials from these areas may not be imported into the United States unless accompanied by documentation certifying that the materials left Mali legally.

Fighting Crime in Cambodia

The UNESCO office in Cambodia reported that armed attackers raided the conservation storehouse near Angkor temple complex. Thieves seriously injured one person and escaped with at least 11 important sculptures.

In response to the rise of theft and illegal export of monumental sculpture, UNESCO held a series of workshops to train 450 Cambodian policemen in the protection of Angkor from vandalism, theft, and the international traffic in stolen artifacts.

Opinion

Protecting Our Cultural Heritage—Is It Too Late?

Frederick W. Lange

As a museum curator and member of the president's Cultural Property Advisory Committee, my senses have been sharpened as far as the need to protect our own cultural heritage, from the period of exclusive Native American occupation through post-European contact. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the United States does less than any major country, and less than most smaller or weaker ones, to protect its cultural heritage from export. Although France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan, and others do not restrict the import of cultural objects from other nations, they invariably have extremely tight restrictions on the export of their own cultural heritage.

Most North Americans are aware that our museums contain objects from other countries and cultures, and this is one of the oft-cited benefits of our great museums. However, many are unaware that in the age of exploration, from 1492 through the early years of this century, large quantities of Native American materials from North America, Mesoamerica, Central America, and South America were taken to various European countries.

The pattern continues today. I was recently approached by an art investment company offering to sell a collection of 900 prehistoric ceramic vessels from the Southwest. Barring proof that they were from Federal, tribal,

state, or local property covered by existing law, there is nothing to prevent this dealer from selling this collection to a foreign collector or investor.

Even fewer Americans are aware that large quantities of prehistoric and historic cultural objects, our American "cultural heritage," are finding new homes around the world, even as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act begins to take effect. The Act deals only with domestic issues—the same "cultural objects" that are enumerated in the statute are beyond our control once they leave our borders, because we have no laws either for prohibiting their export, or for recovering them from foreign collections. Historic period Anglo and Hispanic materials are not even protected domestically, except in cases of common theft.

Two legal examples, one from Ecuador and the other from the United States, give some idea of how weak the U.S. position is, and thus how defenseless our cultural patrimony:

(1) In Ecuador, it is forbidden to export cultural property including archeological and paleontological specimens, and a wide variety of historic categories, such as collections of stamps, coins, photographs, manuscripts, and "cultural property produced by prize winning contemporary artists." The entire law is worth consulting as an example of completeness.

(2) In comparison, the United States forbids export of "archeological resources. . .which have been removed from Federal lands or Indian lands contrary to Federal, state, or local law" and the subsequent transport, sale, or transfer of these objects. In the United States, Federal lands are protected, but the removal of cultural objects from private land is not regulated. Should it be?

This comparison, in which Ecuador has a clearly stronger position regarding export controls, raises a clear-cut issue: should the United States do more to regulate the sale and export of U.S. cultural objects in order to keep more of it "at home?" What about collections of historic photographs and documents in private hands? These are not covered by any Federal or state law. What about Russell, Remington, and other well-known American painters—should their works, some, any, all, be allowed to leave the country? What about Historic Period Native American materials such as the ceramics of Maria Martinez or the weavings of Daisy Taglachee—is there any reason we should prohibit the sale of their artistic creativity to foreign purchasers?



Even if we wanted to, how would we regulate export activity—exit customs inspection is always extremely difficult, made more difficult by our lengthy open borders, coasts, and skies. A blanket prohibition of exportation of cultural objects similar to Ecuador's would be easier to enforce than a partial one, but effective enforcement would require a substantial commitment by U.S. Customs that they are unwilling to support—is such a blanket prohibition feasible?

Or, are we such a large and diverse nation that we should share with the rest of the world, and such an artistically and culturally creative nation that we should point to the future and take our chances with the past?

Although the United States enforces its laws to protect *in situ* remains more effectively than most countries, export restrictions are needed to protect the country's cultural heritage. Such restrictions must work in concert with vigorous site protection, public education, and international cooperation in order to develop an effective overall system of archeological resource protection.

Whether Native American, Anglo, or Hispanic, we are losing significant objects that are part of our heritage. Whatever we eventually decide with regard to protection, it should mirror how we view and treat the cultural patrimony of other countries—we should not, as do England, France, Italy, and others have one standard for our own heritage, and another one for everyone else's.

Frederick W. Lange, curator of anthropology at the University of Colorado Museum, is a member of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee-USIA.

A longer version of this paper was presented in a public lecture at the CU-Cortez Center in Cortez, CO, on September 17, 1992.

Training in 1994

Emogene A. Bevitt and Richard C. Waldbauer

This is the fifth annual training issue of the Federal Archeology Report *and the fourth to incorporate excerpts from the directories produced for* CRM, *the National Park Service journal on cultural resource management information for parks, Federal agencies, Native peoples, states, local government, and the private sector. As in the past, this introductory article assesses the current status of archeological training within the context of historic preservation and discusses trends. Obtaining and collating accurate, representative training information is an important concern for the publication of directories. The training listings in this issue of the* Report *include the most up-to-date information available and can be of assistance in preparation of training priorities for agency fiscal year workplans.*

CRM *is available upon request, and information about subscriptions or submissions is provided at the end of this article.*

For the second successive year the National Park Service has published two directories as tools to provide information about training opportunities in cultural resource management topics. They are similarly titled and published as special issues of *CRM*, but they each provide listings for training of different duration. The *Directory of Training Opportunities in Cultural Resource Management (Short Term)* looks at short term offerings, for courses lasting from 1 day to 6 weeks. The other directory, the long term directory, offers information on those programs that last from 6 months to multi-year—most of which are college and university degree programs.

These two directories contain information of considerable breadth and depth not found elsewhere. It was possible to develop these directories because those who sponsor training courses and education programs were willing to share the information needed. Each was made possible, in part, through special funding provided from the National Park Service cultural resources training initiative.

Short Term Resources

Information for the directories was obtained by voluntary responses to a survey mailed to *CRM* readers and expanded to include nearly 1,000 representatives for Federal, state and local governmental agencies, universities, organizations, and educational institutions. The response was extraordinary, and the listings for the short term directory increased by 27 percent over last year's edition. It lists training opportunities located in 46 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Marshall Islands, and two provinces of Canada. While this represents a significant sampling of short duration training opportunities, it nevertheless may be only 50 to 60 percent of the total number of opportunities available. States for which no training was described include Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey and Wisconsin. Training sources in nine states offered only one course. Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming each provided a listing of only one course in a cultural resource management topic. Taking steps to resolve this missing or incomplete information is important because of the widespread demonstrated interest in the courses listed. Course sponsors have reported about inquiries received from all over the country from people who feel that training in a given topic is probably not available closer to them and so are willing to travel the necessary distance to obtain the information they seek.

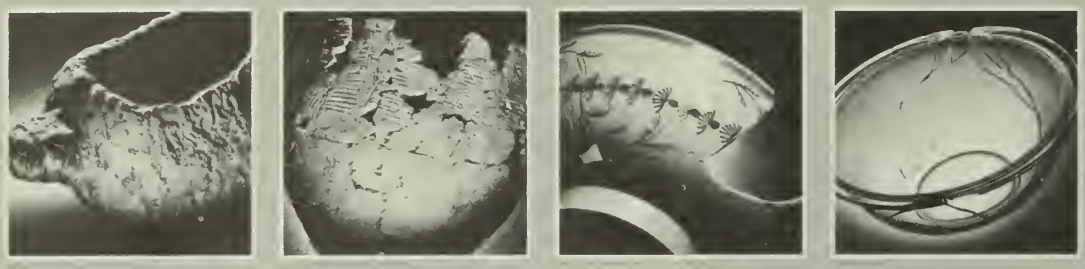
One way to solve this problem is for course participants to alert the directory preparers about training opportunities. If you have taken a course that is not listed in this directory, please take a moment to send us the name, mailing address, and name of the course so we can be sure that a survey request is sent to that training source when we begin preparation of the next short term training directory.

The deadline for the next short term training directory is September 21, 1994, and will cover January-December 1995.

Long Term Resources

The *Directory of College, University, Craft and Trade Programs in Cultural Resource Management (Long Term)* will be revised for 1994. At present under the category of "Anthropology and Related Specialties" listings are provided based upon definitions for anthropology, archeology, cultural anthropology, ethnographic resources, ethnography, and ethnohistory. No specific college or university programs are described, but rather students are referred to the *AAA Guide: A Guide to Departments; A Directory of Members*; and the *Guide to Training Programs in the Applications of Anthropology*. Information is provided describing the contents and composition of these two published resources as well as information on cost and how to obtain copies. The key reference available, the *AAA Guide*, provides general organizational information, but it is not intended to be a substantive guide to curricula.

At press time for the long term directory, we had descriptions for only five programs. Without further coverage of additional programs, presenting these few would skew the





perceptions of the whole, and so the decision was made not to use this material. And so, for the student in high school or as an undergraduate in college, trying to find the information needed to be able to make an informed decision about professional development has been and continues to be an overly cumbersome effort.

When the long term directory is revised, improved coverage of the study of anthropology and the study of archeology that focuses on the peoples and cultural resources contained in the United States is essential. If you know of or have participated in a program that should be listed in the directory, please take a moment to send us the appropriate contact name, mailing address, and telephone number. We will send a survey form to those programs, and if a representative number respond, their information will be included in the next long term directory.

Short and Long Term Education—What's In Between?

The National Park Service would also like to develop a mailing list of those community colleges, junior colleges, and other colleges and universities that offer one or two courses in a cultural resource management topic but are not yet able to offer a degree. If a name, mailing address and telephone number is sent to us, we will see that they are placed on a mailing list to receive notices of upcoming publications.

Many of the trends observed for last year's training opportunities in archeological preservation have continued into this year, with emphases on overviews of responsibilities for specified audiences such as Federal and state agencies, coursework oriented toward Native peoples and improved interaction between different cultural viewpoints, and interdisciplinary coordination of agency planning and operation. This demonstrates the success of training initiatives begun in the last three years, and the determination to realize the benefits explicit in problem-solving approaches. Continued information exchange on short and long term education will benefit the entire working population that devotes its energies and resources to the preservation of cultural resources and cultural heritage because entry-level personnel come to their jobs better prepared and experienced professionals obtain a wider understanding of their own contributions as well as gaining insight into new directions.

All responses to these requests for training information as well as requests to obtain copies of the *CRM* Short Term Directory should be sent to **Emogene Bevitt, National Park Service (424), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; phone (202) 343-9561**. To obtain copies of the Long Term Directory, send $7.50 per copy, which includes shipping, to the **National Council for Preservation Education, 210 West Sibley Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853**. To subscribe to *CRM* or to obtain information on how to submit articles for consideration, contact **Editor, CRM (400), U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone (202) 343-3395.**

Training Courses, 1994
Federal Agencies

WINTER

Interpretive Program Management

Date and location: 24 hours, Winter 1994 (usually offered every 2-3 years), Harpers Ferry, WV
Cost: Tuition for non-NPS participants TBA.
Description: Practical workshop on the development, operation and evaluation of a balanced, integrated interpretive program which can successfully address resource management problems, safety and protection of resources, public involvement, and service to special populations and international visitors. Provides training in advanced personnel management, interpretive operations, and interpretive marketing.
Participants: Superintendents, Area Managers, Interpretive Program Managers.
Contact: Charles W. Mayo, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Division of Interpretation, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-523-5270
Topics to be covered: Interpretation, Management, Marketing

Natural and Cultural Resources Training

Date and location: 5 days, Winter 1994, Fort Sill, OK
Cost/co-sponsor: No fee. Co-sponsored with U.S. Department of Defense
Description: Orientation to the management and integration of natural and cultural resources as part of the DOD mission; introduction to pertinent laws, executive orders, and regulations; guidance on integrating resource funding requirements with the environmental budget; guidance on obtaining assistance through contractors, non-profit organizations, and other government agencies; reference materials.
Participants: Civilians and Enlisted Cultural and Natural Resource Managers at all levels of command within the Military Services.
Contact: Lt. Col. Tom Lillie, U.S. Department of the Air Force, HQUSAF/CEVP, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330, 703-697-8937
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Landscape Preservation, Preservation Planning, Registration, Section 106, Law, Federal Ownership Responsibilities, Natural Resources

Cultural Resource Management—Why and What?

Date and location: 3 days, Jan.-Mar. 1994, specific dates TBA, held in Cruz Bay, St. John or San Juan, PR
Cost/co-sponsors: $25. Co-sponsored with Virgin Island National Trust, St. John Historical Society, Southeast Region, National Park Service.
Description: During 2 days in classroom, 1 day in field trip, cover documentation and stabilization of historic structures; documentation, investigation and assessment of archeological resources; accessioning, cataloging, routine housekeeping of museum objects; research; NPS categories for cultural resources; major legislation about cultural resources.
Participants: National Park Service staff of Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico; staff of co-sponsors.
Contact: Jennifer Bjork, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Virgin Islands National Park, 6010 Estate Nazareth, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00802, 809-776-4704
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Cultural Resource Management

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law

Date and location: 3-day course offered 15 times from Jan.-Aug. 1994: Jan. 11-13 Washington, DC; Feb. 1-3 Sacramento, CA; Feb. 15-17 Honolulu, HI.
Cost: $250.
Description: Requirements of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Participants learn the review and compliance process set forth in the Council's regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, and the procedures to follow in order to comply with the law.
Participants: Federal, Tribal, State and Local: Architects, Archeologists, Building/Land Managers, Community Planners, Administrators of Federal Grant/Loan/Permit Programs; Construction Project Managers, Preservation Staff, Interested Others.
Contact: Shauna Holmes, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Room 803, Washington, DC 20004, 202-606-8505
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Preservation Planning, Section 106, Law

Archeological Curation and Collections Management

Date and location: Feb. 28-March 4,1994 (tentative), in Washington, DC
Cost/co-sponsor: approx. $500. Co-sponsored with George Washington University.
Description: Principles and methods of curation and collections management including planning and cost analysis,legislative and regulatory authorities and responsibilities; emphasizes hands-on practical experiences to improve effective use of available staff and funds.

Participants: Federal, Tribal, State, and Local Cultural Resources or Archeology Program Managers who are responsible for Federal or federally administered archeological collections.
Contact: Veletta Canouts, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division (Suite 210), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-4101
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Preservation Planning

SPRING

Ruins Preservation Workshop

Date and location: Spring 1994, 3 days, specific dates and location in NPS Southwest Region TBA
Cost: No fee.
Description: Based on the requirements in treating the ruins at a specific site, workshop can cover adobe preservation, masonry repair, capping techniques, drainage, backfilling, documentation (architectural and archeological), masonry pointing, chemical amendment, and the technical aspects of cleaning a structure. Structures vary from adobe ruins to early forts and churches.
Participants: National Park Service Archeologists, Architects, and Maintenance Personnel; Others Responsible for the Maintenance and Repair of Ruins.
Contact: Jim Trott, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southwest Region, Division of Conservation, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504, 505-988-6795
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Maintenance, Preservation Planning, Section 106, Ruins, Masonry, Adobe

Volunteer Program Management

Date and location: 24 hours, Spring, 1994, specific dates and location TBA
Cost: Tuition for non-NPS participants TBA.
Description: Introduction to effective volunteer program management. Will cover recruitment of volunteers, assignment of duties, evaluation, budgets, training, etc.
Participants: Designed for Managers or Volunteer Coordinators at Sites with Active Volunteer Programs, or Those Planning to Begin One.
Contact: Roy Graybill, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Division of Interpretation, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-523-5270
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Ethnography, Heritage Education, Interpretation, Landscape Preservation, Maintenance, Oral History, Volunteer Programs

Critical Issues in Ethnography III: Orienting Native Americans to the NPS and Its Ethnography Program

Date and location: 40 hours, Spring 1994 (proposed), specific dates and location TBA
Cost: Fee TBA.
Description: Overview of ethnography program, NPS Management Policies and Guidelines affecting Native Americans,park system programs that meet NAGPRA, NHPA, ANILCA, AIRFA, and NEPA mandates as they affect Native Americans.
Participants: Native Americans with traditional associations to NPS park units, Native American cultural or natural resource specialists, Native American educational/cultural organization representatives.
Contact: Miki Crespi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Applied Ethnography Program, Anthropology Division (Suite 340), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-8156
Topics to be covered: Ethnography

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law

Date and location: 3-day course offered 15 times from Jan.-Aug. 1994: March 1-3 New York, NY; March 15-17 Phoenix, AZ; April 5-7 Raleigh, NC; April 12-14 Little Rock, AR; April 25-27 Anaheim, CA; May 10-12 Washington, DC; May 24-26 Denver, CO.
Cost: $250.
Description: Requirements of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Participants learn the review and compliance process set forth in the Council's regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, and the procedures to follow in order to comply with the law.
Participants: Federal, Tribal, State and Local: Architects, Archeologists, Building/Land Managers, Community Planners, Administrators of Federal Grant/Loan/Permit Programs; Construction Project Managers, Preservation Staff, Interested Others.
Contact: Shauna Holmes, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Room 803, Washington, DC 20004, 202-606-8505
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Preservation Planning, Section 106, Law

Using dBaseIII+ and ANCS: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Using NPS MuseumCollections (Proposed)

Date and location: April 11-15, 1994, Harpers Ferry, WV
Cost: Fee for non-NPS participants TBA.
Description: Administration and manipulation of Automated National Catalog System (ANCS) database to facilitate resource management, ANCS interaction with other NPS databases, integration of ANCS data with GIS; encourages multi-disciplinary approach to resource management, empowers participants in innovative use of ANCS and dBaseIII+.
Participants: NPS First Time and Intermediate ANCS Users, Curatorial Staff, Cultural and Natural Resource Managers, Scientists, Archeologists.

Contact: Joan Bacharach, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Curatorial Services Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-8140
Topics to be covered: Collections Management and Care, Computer

Engineering and Environmental Geophysics

Date and location: May 1994, 36 hours, specific dates TBA, every other year, Vicksburg, MS
Cost: $1500.
Description: Physical concepts, field procedures and interpretation techniques of geophysical methods to apply them to engineering, geotechnical, environmental, ground water and archeological problems. 50% lectures, 50% hands-on skills; to achieve a reasonable level of competence in geophysical program planning and review, field procedures, data processing and interpretation, and review of proposals and reports.
Participants: Geologists, Geophysicists, Civil Engineers, Environmental Scientists/Engineers, Archeologists.
Contact: Mr. John Buckley, U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division, CEHND-TD, P.O. Box 1600, Huntsville, AL 35807-4301, 205-722-5805
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Preservation Planning, Engineering, Technology

Workshop in Archival and Manuscript Collections

Date and location: May 2-6, 1994, San Francisco, CA
Cost: Fee for non-NPS participants TBA.
Description: Identifying historically valuable in natural and cultural resource documents; how to appraise records; basics of managing NPS archival and manuscript collections retained for exhibit or reference; basics of archival theory, records schedules, records survey techniques, collection maintenance, preservation, cataloging, collection planning; NPS policy; particular emphasis on drawings, film and photograph.
Participants: Curators
Contact: Diane Vogt-O'Connor, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Curatorial Services Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-1011
Topics to be covered: Collections Management and Care, Archives, Photographs, Drawings, Audio-Visual

SUMMER

Archeology for Managers

Date and location: 5 days, Summer 1994, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, VT
Cost/co-sponsor: approx. $500. Co-sponsored with University of Nevada-Reno.
Description: Legal requirements, policies, guidelines and regulations concerning archeological preservation.Appropriate methods for resource management, development and operations. Lecture, field sessions and practical exercises. Familiarizes participants with archeological resources to help them identify problems early and choose among effective solutions.
Participants: Federal, Tribal, State, and Local Program Managers who do not necessarily have any background in archeology but who must manage archeological resources.
Contact: Richard Waldbauer, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division (Suite 210), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-4101
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Curatorial (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Preservation Planning, Registration, Section 106

Issues in the Public Interpretation of Archeological Sites and Materials

Date and location: 3 days, Summer 1994, dates TBA, Annapolis, MD
Cost/co-sponsor: Approx. $250. Co-sponsored with University of Maryland at College Park (Summer 1994).
Description: Interpreters often do not have adequate access to archeological information or cannot effectively use technical archeology reports. Archeologists often do not know what information is useful to interpreters or cannot effectively provide technical information in interpretation projects. Course identifies those mutual issues and provides effective solutions through case studies and practical examples.
Participants: Interpreters, Archeologists, Unit Management who provide archeological information in public interpretation projects.
Contact: John Jameson, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Region, Interagency Archeological Services, 75 Spring Street SW, Atlanta, GA 30303, 404-331-2629
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Heritage Education, Interpretation

Rock Art Recording

Date and location: Summer 1994, 5 days, specific dates TBA, Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County, CO
Cost/co-sponsor: $50. for materials. Co-sponsored with U.S. Department of the Army Fort Carson Command.
Description: Emphasis on scientific documentation of prehistoric rock art including forms, scale drawings, sketches and photography. Identification, evaluation, preservation techniques, dating, and theoretical background for interpretation. Participants must furnish all camping equipment and food. Water, stove and refrigerator will be furnished.
Participants: Professional and amateur archeologists. Participants must furnish their own transportation to the field headquarters in the study area.
Contact: William B. Butler, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Interagency Archeological Services, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287, 303-969-2875
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Crafts Training, Documentation (Treatment), Identification, Interpretation, Preservation Planning, Registration

Battlefield Preservation Conference

Date and location: Summer 1994, 3 days, specific dates and location TBA
Cost: $75.
Description: Preservation planning, community consensus building, landscape preservation, interpretation, economic benefits studies related to preserving battlefield sites. Tours of Civil War Sites.
Participants: Community Officials, Battlefield Owners, Managers, Planners, Interested Others.
Contact: Maureen Foster, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-9505
Topics to be covered: Interpretation, Landscape Preservation, Preservation Planning

Remote Sensing/Geophysical Techniques for Cultural Resource Management

Date and location: June 1994, 5 days, specific dates and location within NPS Rocky Mountain Region TBA
Cost/co-sponsors: No fee, application required. Co-sponsored with U.S. Department of the Army, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Description: Practical application of electronic instruments and aerial photographic techniques available for identification, evaluation, conservation and preservation of cultural resources. Use of electronic survey equipment in a total station with data collector, associated computer mapping of field data; use of magnetometer, terrain conductivity meter, ground-penetrating radar, resistivity meter.
Participants: Archeologists, Architects, Cultural Resource Managers and Specialists.
Contact: Steven L. De Vore, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Interagency Archeological Services, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225, 303-969-2875
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Interpretation, Preservation Planning, Registration, Section 106, Technology

Low Altitude, Large-Scale Aerial Reconnaissance for Cultural Resource Managers

Date and location: June 1994, 5 days, specific dates and location TBA
Cost/co-sponsors: No fee. Co-sponsored with Brigham Young University and U.S. Department of the Army Fort Carson Command.
Description: Provides a method to use aerial photography for the identification, interpretation, and evaluation of cultural resources. This technique uses remote controlled model aircraft and allows for large scale photographs (1:100 to 1:1000), the use of regular film and the resulting resolution to identify and evaluate cultural resources. This is an introductory course.
Participants: Archeologists, Architects, Cultural Resource Managers and Specialists.
Contact: Steven L. De Vore, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Interagency Archeological Services, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225, 303-969-2875
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Interpretation, Preservation Planning, Registration, Section 106, Technology

Documenting Your Community's Traditions

Date and location: June-July 1994, 5 days, Washington, DC
Cost/co-sponsor: No fee. Participants selected through a competitive process; travel funded. Co-sponsored with Smithsonian Institution.
Description: How to videotape, photograph and make audio recordings of songs, dances, interviews, events, etc.; 20% lecture on techniques and demonstrations with equipment; 80% learn by doing. Course concludes with presentation of a project produced by each team of students demonstrating the lessons learned in the 3 media. Techniques taught reflect the need to document for long term, archival retention.
Participants: Tribe or group nominates a team of 2-3 American Indians, Alaska Natives or Native Hawaiians, who will be working together in the future to document traditions for community's use and archives.
Contact: Jim Reinholz, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-1210
Topics to be covered: Curatorial (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Ethnography, Heritage Education, Language Retention, Oral History

Assessment Skills for Evaluating Museum Property Repositories, Interior Museum Property Program

Date and location: June 6-10, 1994, specific location TBA
Cost: Fee TBA.
Description: Reviews Departmental policies and standards concerning museum property management, curation of federally owned archeological collection, techniques for evaluating physical facilities, storage, documentation, condition, security, and use of museum property in research, education, and exhibits; techniques for evaluating institutional policies and procedures; techniques for negotiating changes.
Participants: U.S. Department of the Interior bureau staff responsible for management of bureau collections in non-Federal repositories.
Contact: Ron Wilson, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Curatorial Services Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-523-0268
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Collections Management and Care

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law

Date and location: 3-day course offered 15 times from Jan.-Aug. 1994: June 7-9 Columbus, OH; June 21-23 Austin, TX;

July 12-14 Chicago, IL; July 26-28 Washington, DC; Aug. 9-11 Portland, OR.
Cost: $250.
Description: Requirements of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Participants learn the review and compliance process set forth in the Council's regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, and the procedures to follow in order to comply with the law.
Participants: Federal, Tribal, State and Local: Architects, Archeologists, Building/Land Managers, Community Planners, Administrators of Federal Grant/Loan/Permit Programs; Construction Project Managers, Preservation Staff, Interested Others.
Contact: Shauna Holmes, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Room 803, Washington, DC 20004, 202-606-8505
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Preservation Planning, Section 106, Law

Archeological Resource Management

Date and location: June 29-30, 1994, at Fort Sill, OK
Cost: $195.
Description: Legal requirements and regulations concerning archeological resource preservation to include the National Historic Preservation Act and Archeological Resources Protection Act.
Participants: Natural and Cultural Resource Management Personnel, Environmental Coordinators, Range Operations Personnel
Contact: Janice Lee, U.S. Department of the Air Force, Environmental Training Center, HQ, USAFACFS, Attn: ATZR-BT, Fort Sill, OK 73503-5100, 405-351-2111
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Evaluation, Heritage Education, Identification, Interpretation, Maintenance, Oral History, Preservation Planning, Section 106, Law

FALL

Archeology for Managers

Date and location: 5 days, Fall 1994, dates and location TBA
Cost/co-sponsor: approx. $500. Co-sponsored with University of Nevada-Reno.
Description: Legal requirements, policies, guidelines and regulations concerning archeological preservation.Appropriate methods for resource management, development and operations. Lecture, field sessions and practical exercises. Familiarizes participants with archeological resources to help them identify problems early and choose among effective solutions.
Participants: Federal, Tribal, State, and Local Program Managers who do not necessarily have any background in archeology but who must manage archeological resources.
Contact: Richard Waldbauer, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division (Suite 210), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-4101
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Curatorial (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Preservation Planning, Registration, Section 106

Cultural Resource Management for Executives

Date and location: September 26-30, 1994; at Fort Sill, OK
Cost: $395.
Description: Historic preservation and archeology laws and regulations, preparation of compliance documents, and management of historic and prehistoric properties.
Participants: Natural and Cultural Resource Management Personnel, Environmental Coordinators, Range Operations Personnel
Contact: Janice Lee, U.S. Department of the Air Force, Environmental Training Center, HQ, USAFACFS, Attn: ATZR-BT, Fort Sill, OK 73503-5100, 405-351-2111
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Interpretation, Maintenance, Oral History, Preservation Planning, Section 106, Law

National Register of Historic Places Workshop

Date and location: Sept.-Oct. 1994, 1 day, specific dates and location TBA
Cost/co-sponsor: Fee TBA. Co-sponsored with National Trust for Historic Preservation.
Description: How to prepare National Register nominations, researching a historic property and knowing when you have enough information, completing a nomination form, focusing on description, statement of significance, establishing boundaries, understanding multiple property and historic district nominations, procedures for nominating and listing.
Participants: Owners of Historic Properties, Governmental Officials, Representatives of Community Organizations, Employees of Non-profit Preservation Organizations.
Contact: Carol D. Shull, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-9536
Topics to be covered: Registration

Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA)

Date and location: Oct. 17-21, 1994 at Fort Sill, OK
Cost: $395.
Description: Comprehensive coverage of Archeological Resource Protection Act, including investigative techniques.
Participants: Natural and Cultural Resource Management Personnel, Environmental Coordinators, Range Operations Personnel
Contact: Janice Lee, U.S. Department of the Air Force, Environmental Training Center, HQ, USAFACFS, Attn: ATZR-BT, Fort Sill, OK 73503-5100, 405-351-2111
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Evaluation, Heritage Education, Identification, Interpretation, Maintenance, Oral History, Preservation Planning, Law

Curatorial Methods

Date and location: Oct. 24-Nov. 4, 1994; Harpers Ferry, WV
Cost: Fee for non-NPS participants TBA.
Description: Defining scope of collections; accessioning, cataloging, inventorying, photographing objects per NPS procedures; identifying, monitoring and taking corrective action for pest problems; storage, exhibit and use of museum objects; security, fire, health, safety, disaster issues; identify, prioritize and document collection needs; ethical issues in general and in relation to Native American cultures.
Participants: Beginning Park Curators, Museum Specialists, Technicians and Aids, Interpreters, Resource Management Specialists, Museum Collection Management Staff.
Contact: Tony Knapp, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Curatorial Services Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-8141
Topics to be covered: Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Interpretation, Maintenance, Preservation Planning, Registration

Critical Issues: Workshop in Curatorial Management—Use of Museum Objects in Exhibits

Date and location: Nov. 14-18, 1994, Harpers Ferry, WV
Cost: Fee for non-NPS participants TBA.
Description: Planning, design, and fabrication process of preparing exhibits that use museum objects; review and evaluate exhibit plans and designs for museum object concerns and needs; how to select objects to effectively tell the story; state-of-the-art information about equipment and techniques used for preserving and protecting museum objects in exhibits; develop and implement maintenance/housekeeping program.
Participants: Curators
Contact: Tony Knapp, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Curatorial Services Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-8141
Topics to be covered: Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Interpretation

TO BE ANNOUNCED

Historic Preservation and Section 106 Compliance

Date and location: 2 days, specific dates and locations TBA
Cost/co-sponsor: No fee. Co-sponsored with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
Description: Reviews the Section 106 process, what it is, how it works, the consultation process, the role of the State Historic Preservation Officer, programmatic memoranda and agreements, LEGACY program.
Participants: Federal, tribal and state staff with cultural resources.
Contact: Ron Johnson, U.S. Department of the Navy, Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, P.O. Box 190010, North Charleston, SC 29419-9010, 803-743-0990
Topics to be covered: Section 106

Archeological Resources Protection

Date and location: Specific dates and location TBA, 40 hours
Cost: Fee TBA.
Description: Comprehensive program of study in investigative techniques. Classroom lecture, discussion, and practical exercises to enable students to complete most archeological resource theft investigations.
Participants: Law Enforcement Officers, Archeologists Responsible for Archeological Resource Protection
Contact: Carole Pfeifer, U.S. Department of the Interior, Law Enforcement Employee Development Center, National Park Service/FLETC, Building 64, Room 213, Glynco, GA 31524, 912-267-2246
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Site Protection

American Indian Museum Studies Program

Date and location: 1994, 4 days, 2-3 workshops will be offer, specific dates and locations TBA,
Cost: No fee. Scholarships for all selected participants cover travel and expenses.
Description: Intensive hands on workshops on such topics as planning a museum or cultural center, caring for cultural materials, research methods, and interpreting tribal histories and culture. Participants are selected through a competitive selection process.
Participants: Representatives of Tribal museums, archives, cultural centers, cultural programs, including urban Indian museums and cultural centers.
Contact: Gayle Edmunds, Smithsonian Institution, Office of Museum Programs, Room 2235, MRC 427, Art and Industries Bldg., Washington, DC 20560, 202-357-4456
Topics to be covered: Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Heritage Education, Interpretation

Annual Conference of State Environmental Coordinators

Date and location: 1994, specific dates and location TBA, 2-3 days
Cost: No fee.
Description: 2-3 day course on environmental issues that may include historic preservation.
Participants: Rural Development Administration and Farmers Home Administration only State Environmental Review Coordinators
Contact: Susan Wieferich, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, Room 6903-S, South Building, 14th and Independence, SW, Washington, DC 20250, 202-720-9619
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Preservation Planning, Registration

AS NEEDED

National Soil Conservation Service Cultural Resources Training Program

Date and location: Oct. 1993 through Dec. 1995. Each SCS State office will schedule as needed.
Cost: No fee.
Description: Seven 15-20 minute videos with a workbook provide self-paced or group study in identifying, evaluating, and planning for the presence of cultural resources. An 8th module is a 1- or 2-day field workshop identifying artifacts and other cultural resources while laying out land and water use projects.
Participants: Primarily for Soil Conservation Service employees.
Contact: Michael Kaczor, Soil Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Room 6140-S, Washington, DC 20013-2890 202-720-2307
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Identification, Preservation Planning

Training Courses, 1994 State Agencies

SPRING

Advanced Section 106 Workshop

Date and location: April 20, 1994, annual, Nashville, TN
Cost: No fee.
Description: Workshop preparing agreement documents relative to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
Participants: Federal staff responsible for Section 106 review.
Contact: Joe Garrison, Tennessee Historical Commission, 701 Broadway, Nashville, TN 37243-0442, 615-532-1559
Topics to be covered: Section 106

SUMMER

Prehistoric Archeological Field School

Date and location: June 27-Aug. 5, 1994, annual, specific location in New Hampshire TBA
Cost/co-sponsor: $25 plus course credit fees if college credit desired; no fee for volunteers. Sponsored with Plymouth State.
Description: Investigate and evaluate an endangered prehistoric site in New Hampshire. Participants instructed in recovery techniques, excavation strategies and field lab procedures. Lasts 2 to 6 weeks. Certification in the State Conservation and Rescue Archeology Program awarded to all participants; academic credit available through Plymouth State College.
Participants: University level students interested in preparing for a career in archeology; primary and secondary level educators preparing to teach it; individuals interested in archeology as an avocation.
Contact: Dr. Richard A. Boisvert, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, 19 Pillsbury St., P.O. Box 2043, Concord, NH 03302-2043, 603-271-3483
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment)

Training Courses, 1994 Universities

WINTER

Anthropology 2015: Introduction to Archaeology

Date and location: Jan. 1994, correspondence course
Cost: $150.
Description: Presents the fundamentals of archeology in an anthropological context. History of archeological theory, survey, fieldwork methods, laboratory analyses resulting from fieldwork re lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, human bones, floral remains, dating techniques. Different ways archeologists work their data, sorts of questions archeologists answer, and site preservation (settlement, urbanism, heritage)
Participants: Students, Interested Others.
Contact: Susan J.S. Rogers, Louisiana State University, Office of Independent Study, E123 Pleasant Hall
LSU-Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, 800-234-5046
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Heritage Education, Identification, Interpretation

Advanced Seminar on Preparing Agreement Documents Under Sect. 106 of the National Hist. Pres. Act

Date and location: Jan. 25-27, 1994, Washington,DC
Cost/co-sponsor: $365. Co-sponsored with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
Description: How to draft and organize the major documents used to conclude project review--Memoranda of Agreement, Programmatic Agreements, and agreement-based determinations of no adverse effect. When to use each, how to facilitate review and acceptance by consulting parties. Special attention given to parallel requirements of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, National Environmental Policy Act.
Participants: Cultural Resource/Historic Preservation professionals who need advanced training.
Contact: Leanne Stone, University of Nevada, Reno, Div. of Continuing Education/048, Reno, NV 89557, 702-784-4046
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Preservation Planning, Section 106, Law

Cultural Resource Protection and the Law

Date and location: Feb. 28-March 2, 1994, Reno, NV
Cost: $350.
Description: The use of the laws to protect resources and the impact the law will have on future land management decisions. Recommends ways to enhance responsible

planning. Substance of Archeological Resource Protection Act and Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act and other laws covered and the potential impact of litigation on traditional land-managing decisions.
Participants: Land-managing officials responsible for making and interpreting policy.
Contact: Leanne Stone, University of Nevada, Reno, Div. of Continuing Education/048, Reno, NV 89557, 702-784-4046
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Interpretation, Preservation Planning, Law

SPRING

Interpreting Our Environment: Natural, Cultural, and Philosophical

Date and location: March 7-9, 1994, Mitchell, IN
Cost/co-sponsor: $80. includes meals and materials but no lodging. Co-sponsored with Indiana State Museum System.
Description: Sessions to combine academic content and examples of interactive interpretive techniques. Site will be used for demonstrations and participatory activities. Topics include natural history and science (archeology, geology, ecology); cultural traditions and folklore; women in Indiana; frontier life and activities. An orientation session for beginning interpreters will be offered.
Participants: Historical and natural site interpreters, volunteers, naturalists, administrators in charge of interpretation.
Contact: Leigh Ann Chamness, University of Southern Indiana, Historic Southern Indiana, 8600 University Blvd., Evansville, IN 47712, 812-465-7013
Topics to be covered: Interpretation, Oral History

Faunal Analysis

Date and location: March 9-11, 1994, Reno, NV
Cost: $325.
Description: The basics of recognition of animal remains; recovery, preservation and conservation of animal materials; importance and interpretation of context and composition of archeological faunas; historical and current approaches to interpretation of animal assemblages; and current issues in faunal studies.
Participants: Archeologists conducting field and laboratory archeological studies; agency personnel evaluating site information who have not had prior training in the field of paleozoology.
Contact: Leanne Stone, University of Nevada, Reno, Div. of Continuing Education/048, Reno, NV 89557, 702-784-4046
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Identification, Interpretation, Landscape Preservation

Advanced Seminar on Preparing Agreement Documents Under Sect. 106 of the National Hist. Pres. Act

Date and location: March 23-25, 1994, Sacramento,CA; April 25-27, 1994, Anchorage, AK; May 18-20, 1994, Phoenix, AZ
Cost/co-sponsor: $365. Co-sponsored with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
Description: How to draft and organize the major documents used to conclude project review--Memoranda of Agreement, Programmatic Agreements, and agreement-based determinations of no adverse effect. When to use each, how to facilitate review and acceptance by consulting parties. Special attention given to parallel requirements of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, National Environmental Policy Act.
Participants: Cultural Resource/Historic Preservation professionals who need advanced training.
Contact: Leanne Stone, University of Nevada, Reno, Div. of Continuing Education/048, Reno, NV 89557, 702-784-4046
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Preservation Planning, Section 106, Law

Geomorphology in Archeological Analysis

Date and location: April 5-9, 1994, held every other year, Reno, NV
Cost: $525.
Description: Principles of geomorphology, sedimentation, and stratigraphy as applied to archeological analysis. Discussions on identification of basic landform elements, depositional environments, and associated geological processes as they affect archeological materials and sites. Field trips included.
Participants: Archeologists.
Contact: Leanne Stone, University of Nevada, Reno, Div. of Continuing Education / 048, Reno, NV 89557, 702-784-4046
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Identification, Interpretation

Human Resource Management in Cultural Organizations

Date and location: April 6-15, 1994, Victoria, BC
Cost: $557. (Canadian Funds)
Description: This advanced core course will provide an intensive examination of the ways in which human resources can be managed and developed to support cultural organizations. Topics include: organizational structures, management models, motivation, stress management, board/staff relations, the roles of directors, development of position descriptions, recruitment, training, appraisals, ethics, volunteers, etc.

Participants: Directors and other museum, gallery and heritage agency staff involved in the development and management of staff and volunteers.
Contact: Joy Davis, University of Victoria, Division of Continuing Studies, Cultural Resource Management Program, P.O. Box 3030, Victoria, BC, 604-721-8462
Topics to be covered: Administration, Personnel Management and Development

Geographic Information Systems in Archeology

Date and location: April 18-19, 1994, annual, Anaheim, CA
Cost: $250.
Description: A comprehensive introduction to geographic information systems (GIS) and their use in archeological research and management. Basic principles of GIS, compared to computer assisted drafting (CAD) and computer assisted mapping (CAM). Public domain and commercial data sources. Examples of data products are presented and evaluated. Role of global positioning systems (GPS). Applications of GIS.
Participants: Cultural resource managers in commercial, academia, and government service.
Contact: Leanne Stone, University of Nevada, Reno, Div. of Continuing Education/048, Reno, NV 89557, 702-784-4046
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Identification, Landscape Preservation, Preservation Planning, Computer, Technology, GIS

From the Field to the Printed Page: A Writing and Critical-Thinking Workshop for Archeologists

Date and location: April 19-20, 1994, Anaheim, CA
Cost: $250.
Description: Combines small-group workshop activities with lecture material, hands-on experience with the writing process and with strategies for managing task-related anxieties.
Participants: Archeologists and cultural resource managers.
Contact: Leanne Stone, University of Nevada, Reno, Div. of Continuing Education/048, Reno, NV 89557, 702-784-4046
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Evaluation, Identification, Interpretation, Preservation Planning

Curatorship: Indigenous Perspectives

Date and location: May 9-19, 1994, Victoria, BC
Cost/co-sponsor: $557. (Canadian Funds). Co-sponsored with Commonwealth Association of Museums.
Description: Museums and heritage centers which preserve and present aspects of native cultures and collections must recognize and respect the values, perspectives and identities of associated native groups. This new immersion course will examine the changing ways in which native cultures and collections are represented in museums and other settings, and will focus on the curatorial tasks and responsibilities involved.
Participants: Indigenous and other museum professionals involved in the preservation and presentation of indigenous cultures.
Contact: Joy Davis, University of Victoria, Division of Continuing Studies, Cultural Resource Management Program, P.O. Box 3030, Victoria, BC V8W 3N6, 604-721-8462
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Ethnography, Heritage Education, Interpretation, Language Retention, Preservation Planning

Cultural Landscapes - The English Precedent

Date and location: Approx. 2-3 weeks, mid-May 1994, Great Britain, Scotland, Ireland
Cost: Fee TBA.
Description: Familiarize participants with the tradition and vocabulary of cultural landscapes (both planned and natural) by visiting numerous sites in the British Isles. To provide an understanding of the English landscape--its creation, preservation and importance, together with opportunity to better understand the evolution and history of architecture in this environment.
Participants: Students and professionals with interests in historic preservation, especially those with particular interest in landscapes and English architecture.
Contact: James O. Rose, University of Wyoming, Architectural Engineering, P.O. Box 3295, University Station, Laramie, WY 82071, 307-766-4224
Topics to be covered: Architectural (Treatment), Curatorial (Treatment), Ethnography, Heritage Education, Interpretation, Landscape Preservation, Maintenance, Preservation Planning

SUMMER

Presenting the Past to the Public

Date and location: June 6-10, 1994, Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, CO
Cost: $575.
Description: Designed to teach Cultural Resource Management personnel and managers effective means for presenting materials to print and electronic media, including how to develop effective and cost-effective static and travelling exhibits.
Participants: Cultural Resource Management Personnel and Managers.
Contact: Leanne Stone, University of Nevada, Reno, Div. of Continuing Education / 048, Reno, NV 89557, 702-784-4046
Topics to be covered: Curatorial (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Heritage Education, Interpretation, Preservation Planning

Preservation in England

Date and location: June 14-28, 1994 (approximately), annual, London, England
Cost/co-sponsor: $2,100. Co-sponsored with English Heritage.
Description: Through study and demonstration how a nation's history can be protected and presented to national and international audiences. Lectures and field study focus on specific preservation challenges and on the conservation and interpretive programs of English Heritage--listing, protection, educational programming, site management and conflict resolution. One weekend participant is on his/her own, costs not included.
Participants: Students in preservation, preservation professionals, commission members, others interested in preservation or history.
Contact: Timothy Crimmins, Georgia State University, Chairman, History Department, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303-3083, 404-651-2250
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Evaluation, Furniture Conservation, Heritage Education, Interpretation, Landscape Preservation, Preservation Planning, Registration

Archaeology Field School

Date and Location: Late June - July, 1994, annaul, Logan, UT
Cost/co-sponsor: $434. tuition plus $300. fee. Co-sponsored by Humboldt National Forest.
Description: Six-week course in archeological field and laboratory techniques, including historical documentation in the Jarbridge Mountains of northeastern Nevada. Learn about cultural resource planning by collecting information to assist the Forest Service with the management and research of prehistoric and historic sites.
Participants: All interested parties.
Contact: William B. Fawcett, Utah State University, Department of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology, Logan, UT 84322-0730, 801-7501496.
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Documentation (Treatment), Ethnography, Evaluation, Heritage Education, Identification and Survey, Interpretation, Landscape Preservation, Oral History, Preservation Planning, Registration, Section 106 Overview Process

Pacific Preservation Field School

Date and location: July 1-31, 1994, annual, Honolulu, HI
Cost: Approx. $2,011. (HI Residents); $2,341. (Non-residents)
Description: Theoretical and practical hands-on learning at a historic site in Hawaii. Cost includes tuition, fees, room and board, entrance fees, course material, and local transportation. Direct work study and project concentration in: research, documentation, archeology, building analysis, planning, conservation, landscape.
Participants: Residents of Hawaii, the Pacific Basin, the mainland U.S.--students and workforce.
Contact: William J. Murtagh, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Pacific Preservation Consortium, American Studies Department, 1890 East West Road, Moore 324, Honolulu, HI 96822, 808-956-8570
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Heritage Education, Identification, Interpretation, Landscape Preservation, Oral History, Preservation Planning, Registration

Industrial Archaeology Field School

Date and location: July 5 - Aug. 12, 1994 (6 Weeks), biannual, Morgantown and Harpers Ferry, WV
Cost/co-sponsor: $300. in-state/$900. out-of-state. Co-sponsored with Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, National Park Service.
Description: Field school focuses on the elements of industrial archeology and techniques for recording and interpreting historic sites. Recording techniques include the preparation and interpretation of maps, measured drawings, large format archival photography and written narrative history. Lectures, labs, field work and homework assignments contribute to understanding and proficiency in site recording and interpretation techniques.
Participants: Professionals in cultural resource management and graduate students.
Contact: Dr. Michal McMahon, West Virginia University, Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archeology, P.O. Box 6305, Morgantown, WV 26505, 304-293-2421
Topics to be covered: Documentation (Treatment), Interpretation, Industrial Archeology

Advanced Seminar on Preparing Agreement Documents Under Sect. 106 of the National Hist. Pres. Act

Date and location: July 20-22, 1994, Washington, DC
Cost/co-sponsor: $365. Co-sponsored with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
Description: How to draft and organize the major documents used to conclude project review--Memoranda of Agreement, Programmatic Agreements, and agreement-based determinations of no adverse effect. When to use each, how to facilitate review and acceptance by consulting parties. Special attention given to parallel requirements of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, National Environmental Policy Act.
Participants: Cultural Resource/Historic Preservation professionals who need advanced training.

Contact: Leanne Stone, University of Nevada, Reno, Div. of Continuing Education/048, Reno, NV 89557, 702-784-4046
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Preservation Planning, Section 106, Law

Preservation of Photographs

Date and location: August 13-18, 1994, annual, Rochester, NY
Cost: $850.
Description: Identifying, handling and storing photographs. Identify processes used to make 19th and 20th century images, recognize various forms of deterioration, document and plan preservation strategies. Choose appropriate enclosures and housings, respond to emergencies, coordinate preservation with collection management, store and display photo collections. Lectures and hands-on.
Participants: Archivists, Curators, Librarians, Conservators and others responsible for photographic collections owned by libraries, galleries, historical societies, and private and governmental archives.
Contact: Val Johnson, Rochester Institute of Technology, Technology and Education Center of the Graphic Arts, P.O. Box 9887, Rochester, NY 14623-0887, 716-475-2736
Topics to be covered: Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Identification, Preservation Planning, Photographs, Conservation

FALL

Advanced Seminar on Preparing Agreement Documents Under Sect. 106 of the National Hist. Pres. Act

Date and location: Sept. 21-23, 1994, Pasadena, CA
Cost/co-sponsor: $365. Co-sponsored with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
Description: How to draft and organize the major documents used to conclude project review: Memoranda of Agreement, Programmatic Agreements, and agreement-based determinations of no adverse effect. When to use each, how to facilitate review and acceptance by consulting parties. Special attention given to parallel requirements of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, National Environmental Policy Act.
Participants: Cultural Resource/Historic Preservation professionals who need advanced training.
Contact: Leanne Stone, University of Nevada, Reno, Div. of Continuing Education/048, Reno, NV 89557, 702-784-4046
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Documentation (Treatment), Evaluation, Preservation Planning, Section 106, Law

Field Methods in Folk Life and Site Interpretation

Date and location: Oct. 8-9, 1994, Natchitoches, LA
Cost: No fee.
Description: A sessions on field methods in ethnography as applied to an historic site . How to define site function, land use, and building techniques for folk landscapes. Discussion, field trips, slide presentations.
Participants: Site interpreters, developers, educators, local and state preservationists, historic preservation managers; oriented towards non-specialists.
Contact: Mrs. Mary Jane Day, Northwestern State University, Louisiana Folklife Center, Williamson Museum, P.O. Box 3663, NSU, Natchitoches, LA 71497, 318-357-4332
Topics to be covered: Ethnography, Evaluation, Heritage Education, Interpretation, Oral History, Preservation Planning, Folk Culture, Historic Preservation

Training Courses, 1994
Other Organizations

SUMMER

Collections Care Core Curriculum—Archeological and Ethnographic Collections

Date and location: Summer 1994, 4 weeks, specific dates TBA, annual, Mt. Carroll, IL
Cost: $1,600. (including accommodations), financial assistance available.
Description: Section I: Materials and Collections (2 weeks); Section II: The Museum Environment (1 week); Section III: Management and Planning (1 week). Sect. I provides a foundation for collection care decision making based on an understanding of the chemical and physical properties of materials; Sect. II provides an in-depth study of museum environment from light levels to pest control.
Participants: Curatorial and Collections Management Staff from Small to Mid-Sized Archeological, Anthropological and Ethnographic Museums.
Contact: Mary Wood Lee, Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, 203 East Seminary Street, P.O. Box 66, Mt. Carroll, IL 61053, 815-244-1173
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Curatorial (Treatment), Ethnography, Evaluation, Preservation Planning

Sixth Annual Poplar Forest Archaeological Field School

Date and location: June 20 -July 23, 1994, annual, Forest, VA
Cost/co-sponsor: $250. non-credit; $150./credit hour for VA residents; $175./out-of-state credit. Co-sponsored with University of Virginia, Lynchburg Center.
Description: Five week archeological field school to teach fieldwork and methods in historical archeology. Practical skills of excavation, recording, artifact identification and processing, and site interpretation. Forty hours/week on site instruction plus lectures and field trips. Fieldwork will focus on grounds of Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's plantation retreat in Forest, VA.
Participants: School Teachers, Undergraduate or Graduate Students in Social Sciences, High School Graduates Interested in Archeology and Thomas Jefferson.
Contact: Dr. Barbara Heath, Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551, 804-525-1806
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Collections Management and Care, Identification, Interpretation, Landscape Preservation

TO BE ANNOUNCED

Cultural Resources in Natural Areas

Date and location: 2 days, specific dates TBA, Washington, DC
Cost: $250., includes lunches
Description: Identification, management, preservation and interpretation of cultural resources in natural areas. Examining laws and regulations, guidelines and agency management plans, with case studies on successful and unsuccessful ways of incorporating cultural resources into the management and preservation of natural areas.
Participants: Resource Managers, Legislators, Line Officers, Contractors, Educators, Federal Land Managers, Others involved in the preservation of wildlands, wilderness, biosphere reserves, wildlife refuges, etc.
Contact: Kathleen Schamel, CEHP Incorporated, 1133 20th Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036, 202-293-1774
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Evaluation, Heritage Education, Identification, Interpretation, Preservation Planning, Ecosystems

Passport in Time Clearinghouse

Date and location: Specific dates and locations TBA
Cost: No fee.
Description: Volunteer clearinghouse that offers opportunities to learn by doing: archeological excavation, site mapping, laboratory work, collecting oral histories, restoring historic buildings, library archival research, exhibit design or archeological site monitoring. Projects vary in length from a weekend to one month or even longer and are located on National Forests.
Participants: Interested People.
Contact: Kathleen Schamel, CEHP Incorporated, P.O. Box 18364, Washington, DC 20036, 202-293-0922
Topics to be covered: Archeological (Treatment), Architectural (Treatment), Ethnography, Heritage Education, Identification, Interpretation, Oral History, Volunteer Programs, Conservation, Environment

Archeological Protection

Couple Pleads Guilty to ARPA Felony

On October 20, according to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Utah, Wilma and Ricky Brooks pled guilty to violating section 6(a) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. In June 1992, the two disinterred and removed the 8th century A.D. remains of an Indian infant wrapped in a hide blanket and lying on a cradleboard that belong to the indigenous Fremont culture.

The act occurred without a permit on Federal land in the Red Fleet Reservoir area of Uintah County. This was the first known discovery of its kind in the Uintah Basin; only a few prehistoric infant remains with cradleboards have been found in the entire Colorado Plateau.

A consulting archeologist working with the prosecution assessed the archeological value of the associated burial objects and the cost of reinternment of the human remains at over $13,000. Subsequently, the Brooks were charged with the felonies. They will be sentenced on January 7.

Protecting the Northwest

Until recently, the magnitude of artifact thefts in the Southwest overshadowed other regions of the United States, including the Pacific Northwest. However, successful casework in Oregon and Washington over the last decade has led to public awareness of archeological site looting.

The Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service has published monograph 12 in its Studies in Cultural Resource Management series detailing the progress made in archeological protection. *Antiquities Violations and Site Protection Efforts on National Forests in Oregon and Washington,* by Carl Davis with contributions by Tom Russell and Carola Stoney, summarizes all prosecuted antiquities violations that occurred on national forest lands in Oregon and Washington from 1978 through 1992.

The monograph also describes current archeological site protection efforts in the region and highlights programs and tools available to national forests that are implementing site protection measures. By providing such information, *Antiquities Violations* seeks to help archeologists, law enforcement personnel, and land managers understand the deterrent effect of efficient casework in the field.

By presenting cases from the Pacific Northwest, Davis provides an opportunity to view archeological protection

Do Signs Hinder Site Protection?

New Report Offers Answers

In recent years, a debate has focused on whether the practice of placing signs on cultural sites aids or hinders their preservation. On the one hand, a sign alerts looters and vandals possessing a specific intent that a fragile resource is located nearby. On the other hand, signs indicating the importance of the resource and the penalties for adversely impacting it may deter people who were not fully aware of the seriousness of their actions. Moreover, it may be easier to obtain stiffer convictions under archeological resources protection laws when the damaged site is marked by a sign with an appropriate warning.

Weighing these concerns is the purpose Technical Report EL-93-6, recently published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (through its Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg, MS) as part of its Environmental Impact Research Program. *Use of Signs as a Protective Measure for Cultural Resource Sites*, by Paul R. Nickens, provides specific guidance for implementing general cultural resources policies for the Corps. Those policies have developed in accordance with the provisions of Federal historic preservation laws.

In recent years, the problem of cultural resource loss attributed to inadvertent actions and deliberate looting and vandalism has received widespread attention. As a result, several site protection strategies have been devised for controlling the loss of these irreplaceable resources. Beginning in 1984, the Environmental Laboratory at the Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station conducted research in order to identify and evaluate technologies and strategies for archeological site protection and preservation. One of its tasks was to examine issues related to the use of signs for protecting cultural property from the adverse effects of human activities. The purpose of this study was to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of placing interpretive and/or warning signs at cultural resource sites and to provide guidance for Corps personnel and other land managers who sign such resources. This was done by evaluating the extant literature on past and ongoing signing projects, and by surveying Federal and state agencies to collect data on the extent and effectiveness of current cultural resource signing efforts.

The survey also assessed attitudes and opinions of cultural resource managers and specialists toward various aspects of signing cultural resources. After summarizing the results of the survey, the report concludes by suggesting guidelines for effective protective signing of cultural sites.

For further information about this publication, contact **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experiment Station, 3909 Falls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199.**

issues as they relate to a specific region. Just as the nature of antiquities violations may differ from region to region, so too might the focus of a strategy for site protection. This monograph will facilitate regional comparisons regarding both archeological resources issues and solutions. It also helps to accomplish the goals of the National Strategy for Federal Archeology, which encourages information exchanges on efforts to fight looting and vandalism.

For further information, contact Jim Keyser, Pacific Northwest Region, USDA Forest Service, 319 SW Pine St., Portland, OR 97208.

Florida Training

In response to a legislative mandate to improve the state's archeological preservation laws and to institute appropriate training for law enforcement personnel, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research has designed two training programs. As of July 1, all law enforcement officers undergoing basic training in Florida are to receive instruction on archeological resources protection.

For further information, contact James J. Miller, Bureau of Archaeological Research, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, R.A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250.

NAGPRA

Grants Funded

Funds have been appropriated for fiscal year 1994 NAGPRA grants. The grants will be administrated by the National Park Service as two separate programs, one for Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, and a second for museums.

Those who qualify under the first program may apply for grants to assist in identifying and repatriating Native American human remains and cultural items, including funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony with which they are culturally affiliated. Any group that meets the criteria outlined in the statute is eligible to apply.

Guidelines for the program have been sent directly to the chair or designated representative of 761 such groups. Completed applications must be postmarked by March 25.

Institutions or state or local government agencies (including institutions of higher learning) that have possession of, or control over, Native American human remains or cultural items and receive Federal funds may apply for grants to assist in the inventory, documentation, and repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural items. Museums are asked to provide evidence of support of the proposed project by the Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages or corporations, or Native Hawaiian organizations that may be culturally affiliated with Native American human remains or cultural items in the collection.

Guidelines have been sent directly to all museums that submitted copies of their summaries to the departmental consulting archeologist, as well as to various national museum and scientific organizations and state museum associations and historic preservation offices. Applications must be postmarked by April 8.

Copies of guidelines are available from the NAGPRA program leader (address at the end of this section).

Review Committee Meets

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation review committee met on September 20-23, in Washington, DC. The primary focus was to review draft final regulations for implementing the statute.

Proposed regulations had been published in the *Federal Register* on May 28. A 60-day period followed for the public to provide feedback on the effects that might result from the proposal. Eighty-two comments were received by the deadline. Following analysis of the comments, draft final regulations were prepared for the committee.

The committee recommended a number of changes based on the original comments, letters received after the deadline, and feedback from people at the meeting. Copies of the revised draft final regulations are available from the NAGPRA program leader (address at the end of this section).

Next Meeting Scheduled

The committee's next meeting, on January 23, 24, and 25 in Phoenix, will also be open to the public. Logistics were not finalized at press time; for more information call (202) 343-4101.

Matters to be discussed include developing regulations for implementing the statute, particularly sections reserved for civil penalties and various sample documents. The committee is also soliciting recommendations from the public on the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains in museum or Federal collections, the disposition of unclaimed human remains and cultural items from Federal or tribal lands, and the statute's applicability to future issues.

Since space and facilities are limited, the public will be accommodated on a first-come, first-served basis. However, anyone may file a written statement; address it to: **Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Review Committee 1/94 Meeting, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC. Fax (202) 523-1547.**

After the necessary administrative steps, final regulations will be submitted by the departmental consulting archeologist to the Department of the Interior for review and approval.

USGS Map Shows Tribal Land

The U.S. Geological Survey has announced the availability of a 1978 map showing tracts within the continental United States for which an Indian tribe proved its original tribal occupancy.

The map was originally published as part of the final report of the U.S. Indian Claims Commission. It should prove useful in helping identify appropriate Indian tribes with which to initiate consultation regarding Native American human remains or cultural items in collections or excavated on Federal or tribal lands.

Copies of the map can be obtained from the USGS Earth Science Information Centers in Anchorage and Fairbanks, AK; Lakewood, CO; Menlo Park, CA; Reston, VA; Rolla, MO; Salt Lake City, UT; Sioux City, SD; Spokane, WA; Stennis Space Center, MS; or Washington, DC; or by calling 1-800-USA-MAPS.

Tribal Contact List Updated

The listing of NAGPRA contacts for the 760 Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations that was originally published on July 16, 1993 has been updated effective October 25, 1993. Thirty-three changes were made to reflect election of new officials or designation of NAGPRA contacts by the tribal governing official. Copies of the update were sent to all those that had previously received a copy of the list from the Archeological Assistance Division. Copies of the updated list can be obtained from the NAGPRA program leader. Updates will also be added to the NADB-NAGPRA Online System at regular intervals.

On a related issue, Chairman Wilbur Wilkinson of the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara) has asked that museums and Federal agencies be advised that Mr. Tom Julian does *not* act on the behalf of the Three Affiliated Tribes. Museum and Federal agency officials can confirm the credentials of any individual purporting to represent an Indian tribe, Alaska Native village or corporation, or Native Hawaiian organization on issues regarding the statute by contacting the appropriate tribal chair. Only the tribal chair or tribal council has the authority to designate NAGPRA representatives.

For further information regarding consultation with the Three Affiliated Tribes, contact **Chairman Wilkinson at (701) 627-4781.**

Hearst Museum Takes Responsibility

In a policy statement, the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, announced it is assuming responsibility for preparing summaries and inventories required by NAGPRA for all federally owned collections in their possession. The museum also plans to provide Federal agencies with repository and permit information on Federal collections as soon as it is available.

Since the passage of the 1906 Antiquities Act the museum has entered into agreements with various Federal agencies to house and maintain these materials for the government and the public. Most of these agreements pre-date any type of formal procedures and policies for maintaining and curating these materials as required by current law. Lacking policy to the contrary, the museum has considered these collections part of the university's holdings.

Although the ultimate authority over this material rests solely with the responsible Federal agencies, the museum's current policy is to accept responsibility for all reporting and for providing personnel to consult on all the collections, including those that are federally owned, affected by NAGPRA. Federal agencies that may have collections at the museum should contact Fritz Stern, NAGPRA project manager, at (510) 643-7833 for a copy of the policy statement and further discussions.

The museum's generous intention to develop written summaries and inventories of its Federal collections does not obviate the responsibility of Federal agencies to ensure that proper consultations, determinations of cultural affiliation or lineal descent, and negotiations about repatriation occur as required. Agency officials responsible for these actions should contact the museum so that cooperative approaches can be established.

Catawba Recognized

On October 27, 1993, the Catawba Nation was legislatively recognized as an Indian tribe. Any museum or Federal agency that has possession of, or control over, Native American human remains or cultural items believed to be culturally affiliated with the Catawba should provide a summary of those materials to **Gilbert Blue, Chief, Catawba Nation, 1540 Tom Steven Road, Rockhill, SC 29730. Phone: (803) 324-7078.**

Notices of Inventory Completion Published

Inventories of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and accompanying letters of notification have been received from the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, MA, and the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science, Davenport, IA. The letters of notification, which summarize the contacts of the accompanying inventory in enough detail to help individuals or groups to identify cultural items to which they can reasonably be believed to be affiliated, were published in the *Federal Register* as required by Section 5 (d)(3) of the statute. A 30 day period following publication of each notice was allowed for any additional lineal descendants or affiliated Indian tribes to contact the appropriate museum or Federal agency official regarding proper treatment and disposition of sensitive cultural items.

Additional Information

For additional information regarding NAGPRA contact **C. Timothy McKeown, NAGPRA Program Leader, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone (202) 343-4101; fax (202) 523-1547.**

NADB Update

NADB Online System Evaluated

Thirty users responsed to the request for evaluations of the NADB Online System that appeared in the summer issue of *Federal Archeology Report*. This is less than 10% of the nearly 350 representatives of various universities and agencies, plus 25 international universities, that have logged on to the system. However, the rate of response in such a short time is promising and users are encouraged to continue sending in their comments.

Most respondents were adamant about the need for, as well as potential of, the NADB-Reports module, which was the only data module accessible for the evaluation period. A number of suggestions for improving the system are being considered.

A little over half of the respondents (55%) were affiliated with universities and used Internet to access the NADB Online System. Eighty-five percent of respondents had only accessed the system between one and five times, most in August and September. These figures indicate that many people are just beginning to access the system.

The users gave above-average ratings to the ease with which NADB could be accessed and navigated, and rated the overall system performance above average. Documentation and online help were rated as average.

Many of the users were concerned about the completeness of the reports data, with how NADB-Reports will be kept current, and how users will be notified of record updates. The content of the NADB-Reports data module is based on data entry of records from local databases, primarily databases maintained by state historic preservation officers. The National Park Service, through a NADB-Network of data providers at the regional and state levels, collects new and updated records, which are then linked in a master database. An update of the NADB-Reports records is scheduled to go online in January or February.

Technical Note on Internet Access to NADB Online System

The NADB Online System is a full-screen-based software application, that is, it requires that the full screen of the display be available for both writing by the system and for user input. This full-screen capability is available to users who have a PC and are running low cost terminal-emulation software.

Some users working at terminal-based systems that are connected directly to mainframe computers have experienced difficulty in accessing NADB. These users have terminals that use a mainframe-screen-addressing protocol, such as IBM's TN3270. This screen-addressing protocol assumes that all applications are line based. Under this type of protocol, a single line appears on the screen, and the user's response is entered followed by a carriage return.

The line based protocol is incompatible with the basic screen-oriented design of the NADB Online System. If you are on a terminal based system connected directly to a mainframe and you encounter problems logging on to the NADB Online System, we recommend you check with the staff of your computer department or division to determine the type of protocol being used for Internet.

The design specifications for the NADB Online System—that is, the informative query screens, menus, and in-context help that are integral to the system—were developed to create the most user friendly environment while simultaneously making the software available to the broadest possible audience. These system parameters have proven to be highly suitable for the vast majority in the user community, including the majority of those accessing the system through Internet.

For further information about the National Archeological Database and particular data modules, write to **NADB-Online, NADB-Reports, or NADB-NAGPRA at the Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone (202) 343-4101.**

New Address for Telnet

The telnet numerical address for NADB has been changed to:

Telnet cast@uark.edu
130.184.75.46

NADB-NAGPRA

The NADB-NAGPRA data module is now available on the National Archeological Online System. Users can access the system through a modem or through Internet (see box above for new Telnet address).

Users are responsible for any telephone charges incurred. Experience has shown that access through the Internet is significantly less expensive than using the phone.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) module is designed to provide information regarding implementation of the statute in a readily accessible format. NADB-NAGPRA currently includes the following types of information:

Full text of the statute;

Senate and House Committee reports regarding the statute;

A guidance memorandum on summaries and inventories;

Proposed regulations;

Addresses of all Federally recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations;

Notices of Intent to Repatriate;

Notices of Inventory Completion;

Review Committee Meetings and Findings.

In the near future, NADB-NAGPRA will also include:

Lists of all summaries cross-referenced by sending institution and receiving tribe, village, corporation, or organization;

A database for querying the identity of current tribal contacts using geographic, taxonomic, and other variables.

How to Access the NADB Online System

Access

The following demonstrates the way in which the user can access the NADB Online System using a computer and modem. Users are encouraged to ask their computer systems experts about how to use the Internet. Users cannot access the NADB Online System through Bitnet, however, if you are a bitnet user associated with a college or university, you probably have access to Internet.

Telecommunication Software and Protocols

A variety of telecommunication software packages can be used to access the system. ProComm Plus was used effectively during the testing phase and was used to log on and generate the screens shown here.

The information required to configure the telecommunication software includes the terminal settings, speed of data transfer, and the telephone number. The following settings work for ProComm Plus:

Parity: Even
Data bits: 7
Stop bits: 1
Baud rate: 2400 (9600)
Telephone #: (501) 575-2021

Login

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
  cast.uark.edu login: nadb
  SunOS Release 4.1.3 (CAST_XBOX_SIX_DISK) #1: Wed Jul 7 12:09:08 CDT 1993
  You have mail.

                        Terminal Emulations
 ------------------------------------------------------------
                             1) vt100
                             2) vt102
                             3) ansi
                             4) vt52
                             5) wyse50
                             6) tvi950
                             7) vt220
                             x) Exit Connection

         Enter the Number of your Terminal Emulation :
+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

1. When a blank screen appears, press **Enter**. [If you have Internet access, at the $ prompt, type telnet cast, uark.edu]
2. When asked for a **Login**, type **nadb** (Make sure to use lower case letters).
3. When asked to identify the terminal emulation you are using, select the appropriate setting. (Check with your modem manual before hand).

Note: Ignore the mail message as it is not part of the NADB Online System.

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+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
 N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
   N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
     N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
       N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
         N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
           N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
             N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
           N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
         N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
       N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
     N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
   N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E
 N A T I O N A L   A R C H E O L O G I C A L   D A T A B A S E

                        NADB ONLINE SYSTEM
                   Archeological Assistance Program
                 Departmental Consulting Archeologist
          National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

                        In Cooperation with the
       Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies, University of Arkansas
            Southwestern Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
                          (Tue) Sep 15, 1992

 Press RETURN to continue:
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4. When the "NADB Introductory" screen comes on, press **Enter**.

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        NADB-ONLINE Connection Menu

            1) PC modem (telephone line) direct to NADB
            2) PC modem (telephone line) to CEAP (CoE network) to NADB
            3) CEAP (CoE) to NADB
            4) Internet to NADB Menu Selection:


        Enter a menu option number and press RETURN.
+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

5. When the "NADB-Report Connection Menu" appears, select **1** if you are using a modem.
6. You are now in the system.

Navigating within NADB-NAGPRA Data Module

If you are entering the NADB system of the first time, you will need to enter some information to help identify yourself. Follow the prompts and type in your name and institutional affiliation.

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     National Archeological Database Online System Main Menu

           1) NADB General Information
           2) Technical Support Information
           3) Run NADB-Reports
           4) Run NADB-NAGPRA
           5) NADB Comments
           6|X|x) Exit NADB and Logout

        Menu Selection:

        Enter a menu option number and press RETURN.
        Choose option 6 or type x to EXIT and logout.

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1. When the NADB Online System menu appears, select **4**.

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     NADB-NAGPRA Main Menu

           1) NADB-NAGPRA General Information
           2) Run NADB-NAGPRA Programs
           3|X|x) Exit NADB-NAGPRA Main Menu

    Menu Selection:

        Enter a menu option number and press RETURN.
        Choose option 3 or type x to EXIT and logout.

+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

2. Select **1** for general information about the NAGPRA documentation. At the end of this section, you will see this message: **You have reached the end of this help text. Press RETURN to continue.**
3. When the NADB-NAGPRA menu appears, select **2** to run the NAGPRA programs.

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+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
NAGPRA:  <Category> Title  Browse  Exit
Search for NAGPRA files by category.

Use ARROW keys to move to desired category and press RETURN.

                                        NAGPRA CATEGORIES

 [CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS                                 ]
 [CONTACTS (AGENCY AND TRIBAL)                          ]
 [FEDERAL LAWS                                          ]
 [GUIDANCE ON PREPARATION OF SUMMARIES AND INVENTORIE]
 [NOTICES OF INTENT TO REPATRIATE                       ]
 [NOTICES OF INVENTORY COMPLETION                       ]
 [NOTICES OF REVIEW COMMITTEE FINDINGS                  ]
 [OTHER REVIEW COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS                      ]
 [PROPOSED REGULATIONS, 43 CFR 10                       ]
 [REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETINGS                             ]


Type the first letter of the option you want to select.
+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

4. The angle brackets indicate your selection on the menu.

   If you select <Category>,you can navigate to each category by using either the ARROW keys or the TAB key in some protocols (check your manual). Once you have moved your cursor to the end of the selections--which do not all appear on one screen--you will see this message: **There are no more rows in the direction you are going**.

   You can select the title of a document here, but the program has to find a match on the words you enter. It is preferable to enter the category at this time and scroll through the titles. If you are on the bottom entry in the category screen, you may need to enter the category and then exit in order to return to the previous category screen.

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
BROWSE:  <Next>  Previous  View  Download  Exit
View next NAGPRA title in the list.

                                          NAGPRA Title

  [Notice of the Third Meeting of the Native          ]
  [American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act    ]
  [Review Committee.                                  ]


Type the first letter of the option you want to select.
+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

5. The title of each document appears one at a time on single or multiple lines. Press **n** or type **next** to see the next title. At the end of the titles, you will see this message: **No more NAGPRA Titles in this Direction**.

6. The Browse menu lets you 1) scroll forward through the titles, 2) go back to a previous title, 3) view the document on screen, or 4) download the document as a file to your own computer. If you view the document on screen, you will be able to view the pages sequentially by pressing **s** for Screen. To return to the menu, press **r** for Resume.

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
 NADB-NAGPRA File Type Menu
    1) Download ASCII (TEXT) Formatted Copy of The NAGPRA File.
    2) Download WordPerfect 5.1 Formatted Copy of The NAGPRA File.
    3) Download Postscript Formatted Copy of The NAGPRA File.
    X) Exit Return to Previous Menu.

 Menu Selection:

        Enter a menu option number and press RETURN.
        Choose option x to EXIT the menu.
+------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

7. You are able to download files in several formats. To download text to your computer using a modem, first type **d** for download, and then follow the instructions on the 'File Type Menu' screen.

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
XMODEM NAGPRA Download Screen.

    Procedures for receiving a file using PROCOMM software.
        1) Choose [Send file] from menu on this screen.
        2) WAIT FOR MESSAGE:  ...Send several Control-X characters to cancel
        3) Press the [Page Down] key on your computer.
        4) Choose the XMODEM option from menu.
        5) File now being transferred, this may take a few minutes.
        6) Wait for complete message.

        ==================NADB XMODEM options Menu====================

                    1) Send File

                    x) Exit return to Manual Menu

 Enter menu selection and press RETURN:
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

8. The screen will identify the file size and estimate the amount of time necessary to download the file:

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
XMODEM Version 3.9 (November 1990) -- UNIX-Microcomputer File Transfer Facility
File /home2/database/CNPO/nagpra/fedreg/notice3.txt Ready to SEND in text mode
Estimated File Size 3K, 21 Sectors, 2679 Bytes
Estimated transmission time 4 seconds
Send several Control-X characters to cancel

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

When the transfer is complete, you will see the message **COMPLETED** blinking at the top of a table that tracks the transfer process. The program then immediately returns to the 'File Type Menu'. Follow the prompts to access other documents or to exit the NADB Online System.

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